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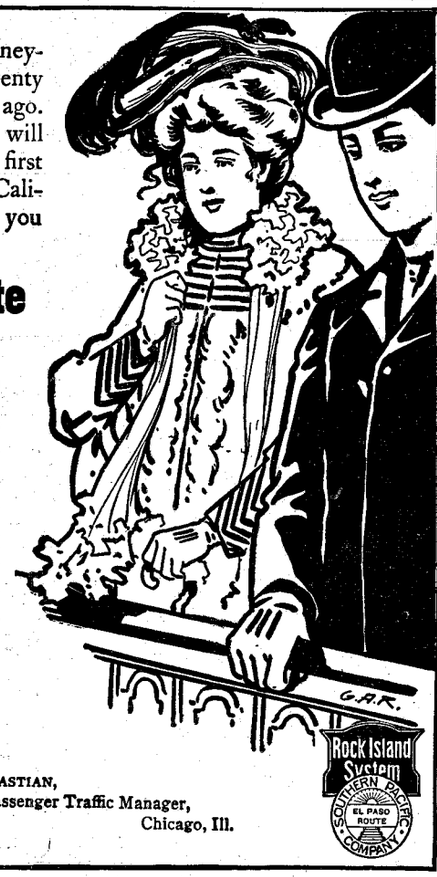

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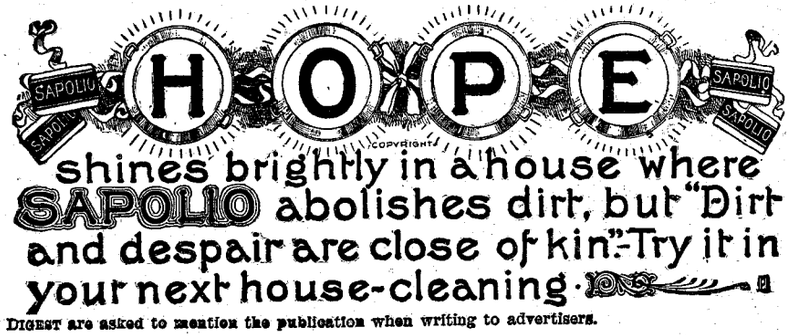

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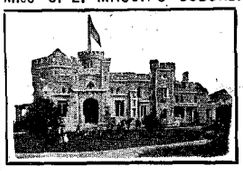

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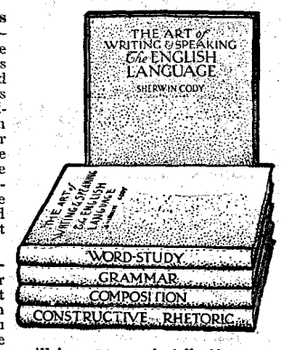

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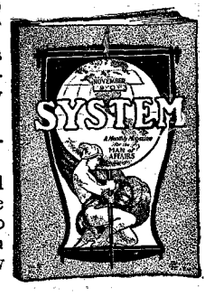

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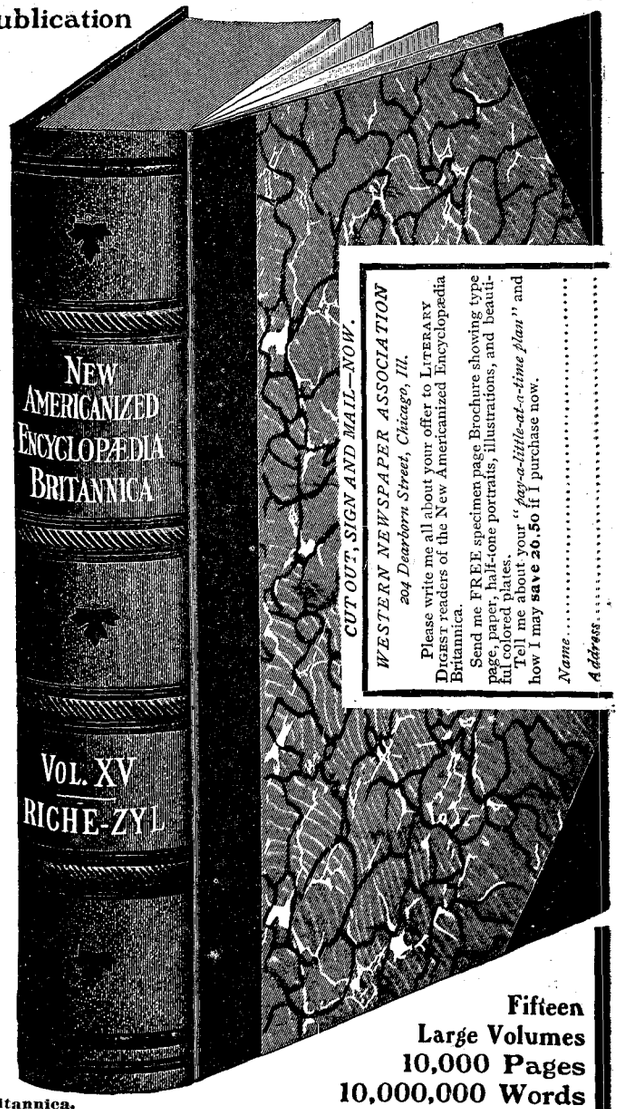

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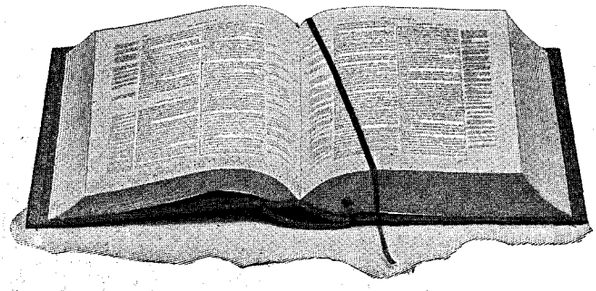

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At that time, saith the LORD, they shall bring out the bones of the kings of Judah, and the bones of his princes, and the bones of the priests, and the bones of the prophets, and the bones of the inhabitants of Jerusalem, out of their graves:

2 And they shall spread them before the sun, and the moon, and all the host of Heaven, whom they have loved, and whom they have served, and after whom they have walked, and whom they have sought, and whom they have worshipped: they shall not be gathered, nor be buried; they shall be for dung upon the face of the earth.

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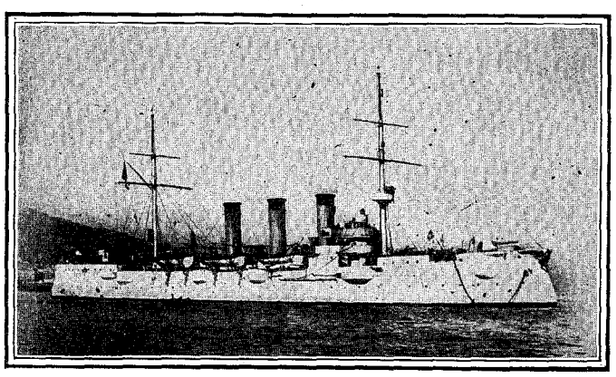
TOPICS OF THE DAY.

DISASTROUS RUSSIAN BLUNDERS.

WHILE the British blunder at Balaklava inspired one of the most splendid war-poems in our language, the Russian blunders at Port Arthur have inspired, thus far, nothing but wondering editorial remarks on Russian stupidity. Not even the most merciless critic went so far as to predict, before the war, that in two weeks of fighting the Russians would destroy more Russian than Japanese ships, and in the vicinity of Port Arthur, at least, would destroy more Russian lives by their own mistakes than the Japanese have destroyed with feats of arms that have astonished the world. The Japanese have sunk or disabled a large part of the Russian squadron at Port Arthur, but with little loss of life; while some 300 lives were lost when the Russian *Yenisei* and *Boyarin* ran upon Russian mines and were blown up. In addition to these disastrous errors, the despatches tell us that a number of Russian torpedo-boats at Port Arthur were mistaken for Japanese by the gunners of the forts and sunk. German naval critics are also reported as saying that it was "a serious blunder" to isolate the cruiser *Variag* and the gunboat *Korietz* at Chemulpo, where they were easily destroyed by the Japanese fleet. This blunder also cost many lives. The *Variag* had on board 400 torpedoes, said to be two-thirds of the total Russian torpedo supply in the Far East. Another Russian gunboat is similarly isolated at Shanghai, and several Japanese vessels are loitering near, waiting for it to come out. Tokyo despatches express the belief that the *Boyarin* was blown up by Japanese torpedo-boats in their attack on the 14th, but as the Port Arthur despatches give the 13th as the date of the *Boyarin* disaster, the Tokyo theory would seem to need some revision. Another account has it that the *Boyarin* ran on the rocks in the harbor during a storm, while trying to secure some drifting mines. The Washington *Star* thinks that the loss of 600 soldiers who are said to have been frozen to death while crossing Lake Baikal is the result of more blundering. It says:



THE RUSSIAN SECOND-CLASS CRUISER "BOYARIN."

If we are to believe all the reports about this unfortunate ship, she was sunk by the Japanese in the sea fight of February 9, was accidently blown up by a Russian mine on the 13th, went down in a storm on the same day, and was torpedoed and sunk with all on board by the Japanese at three o'clock the next morning.

GENERAL KUROPATKIN,

Who has resigned his position as Minister of War to take charge of the Russian military campaign in the Far East.

"Russia has had many months of warning of the Japanese purpose to demand an accounting as to Manchuria and Korea. It has known of the possibility of a need to cross the Lake Baikal ice. It has, or should have, been aware of the lines of greatest probability in Japan's war moves. Nevertheless Japan's attack on Port Arthur finds Russia deficient there in supplies, while the railroad, the chief line of communication, is blockaded with trains, and at one of the most important points is limited in capacity to the sledge equipment for transport across a large sheet of frozen water. A belated effort to construct a track across this ice was delayed by storms and the lack of materials. Certain rails and ties which were relied upon were found to have been used elsewhere. In consequence of this blunder the lake continues to be crossed by sledges, the troops being exposed to the intensely cold weather and the storms. Thus it is not surprising to read in the despatches that 600 Russian soldiers have recently perished in this stage of the long journey to Manchuria. Reports indicate that the troops have been rushed into Siberia with inadequate clothing, and that sickness is rife among them. A brief mention was made a day or two ago of the fact that the Minister of War had been 'promoted' to be governor of Turkestan, a post of great potential importance at some other time, but just now a rather obscure corner of the world. It is quite possible that the Government at St. Petersburg has awakened to the fact that its war equipment is deplorably bad, and that the great Siberian line, upon which such vast political and military interests depend, is by no means the reliable factor it was considered to be."

The New York *Press* thinks that if the Russians display the same intellectual qualities in their land campaign, the Czar may

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begin to ponder on the advantages of education for his people. It remarks:

"A United States naval officer of high military reputation gave *The Press* his opinion at the outbreak of the war that the Russian war-ships, guns, and torpedoes would be of no value to the Czar, because his 'people do not know how to use their tools.' Since the Russians have so abundantly confirmed his judgment of their navy—blowing up their own ships on their own mines, firing into their own lines and generally doing more harm to themselves than to the enemy—it will be of interest to see if his views are also well founded as to the Russian army. This officer believes that the Russian army will be proved far inferior to its efficiency of thirty years ago, for the reason that the Russian in the ranks is not a thinking man or capable of independent action. In the old manner of fighting in mass one man was as good as another so long as he had a strong stomach for combat, since he could be directed and controlled by the officer standing near him, even flogged (literally with whips) into quick and soldierly action.

"In the fighting line of to-day, however, the men of the ranks, strung out at great distances in 'open formation,' taking ranges where the enemy can not even be seen, and in return being fired at by those they can not see and whose position they can not locate (thanks to smokeless powder) without intelligent deduction, must all be capable of independent action and thoughtful action or they will fail to perform any useful function in a battle. A subaltern can not be near all his men. He can not give them commands except for general formation and maneuver unless by signal. If a soldier does not find the right range, there is no one to give it to him; if he is firing to the right when his enemy is to the left of him, no one will discover the fact for him. On the firing line to-day every man who carries a rifle to be an efficient soldier must be capable of self-command, his own sub-lieutenant, lieutenant, and captain when necessary. And he must know some of the science of war, of which, the American officer declares, the Russian in the ranks, having an extremely low intelligence and absolutely no education (ninety-six per cent. of the Russians can not read), is totally and densely ignorant.

"However brave the Russian is, therefore—and the American officer concedes him the greatest amount of sheer animal courage—he is not expected by military men of the modern school of war to make much better use of his fighting tools on land than on sea. If this opinion should prove to be a fact in the land campaign which is now following the brilliant performances of the Japanese afloat, the Czar, with his hope of military ascendency utterly crushed, will begin to think, no doubt, of educating his millions on millions of subjects who have never been permitted even to see a printed letter; and in such event the Russian war, terrific defeat tho it should be, would come to be a blessing to the Russian people, gaining this boon, and to the world."

The Chicago *Tribune* suggests that the Russian navy would be safer if the Czar would "issue a ukase forbidding it during the remainder of the war to handle explosives."

RATIFICATION OF THE PANAMA TREATY.

THE decision of the Senate, last week, to vote on the ratification of the Panama treaty on the twenty-third was treated by the press as practically insuring the success of the treaty, as it has been taken for granted all along that the most the opposition could do was to delay ratification. Once a date for a vote was fixed, therefore, victory for the treaty was deemed in sight. Now a movement is on foot to do something for Colombia. Senator Bacon, of Georgia, has introduced into the Senate a resolution calling upon the President to negotiate with Colombia such a treaty as will adjust all differences between the two nations, "with the intent of removing any cause of irritation or conflict, and of restoring the cordial relations heretofore existing between the United States and Colombia, and also of securing the hearty cooperation of the Colombian people in the construction of the canal at Panama." This resolution is said by the New York *Evening Post* to "meet with much approval in the Senate." The Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind. Dem.) is glad that the treaty is favored in the Senate by so many Democrats. It was reckoned in advance that there were from fifteen to twenty-five Democratic Senators who would at least not vote against it. Says *The Eagle:*

"Democracy everywhere should be gratified that the ultimate indorsement of the treaty can not be claimed as a Republican victory. In the beginning a serious effort was made to consolidate the Democratic minority against the proposition that this country should acquire the right to canalize the isthmus of Panama by standing sponsor for a new republic. That effort, had it been successful, would have resulted in the defeat of the treaty and in the further confusion of an already complicated situation. Its lack of success was due entirely to the independent action of some Democratic Senators and to the acquiescence of others in the publicly expressed wishes of their States."

An adverse view may be seen in this comment by the Macon *Telegraph* (Dem.):

"The present Administration by a *coup de force*, undertaken

CAN THEY STAND THE STRAIN?
—Maybell in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

SAVED!
—Reid in the Kansas City *Journal*.

"ENTANGLING ALLIANCES."

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without informing anybody outside its own secret circle, has thrown the burden of protecting the feeblest republic that ever came into being upon the American people. Thus in case of a war with a great European or Asiatic Power we will have more approachable coasts to defend, with a navy that is of proportions far too small to compass the lands already under the eagle's wings. Thus do responsibilities and embarrassments increase with territorial acquisitions far away.

"No sooner shall the ratification of the treaty take place than there will be a more urgent demand for naval appropriations. This has been indicated already. Nothing could lie more directly to the hands of the builders of war ships than the proposed Panama and canal protectorates, and they will not be slow to avail themselves of the opportunity to stress the importance of more men-o'-war big and little. The greater the number of war-ships ordered

From a copyrighted stereoscopic photograph by Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

SOME OF THE MEN WHO HELPED TO LAUNCH THE NEW REPUBLIC.

W. I. Buchanan, our temporary Minister to Panama, sits in the center, wearing a Panama hat; on his right, wearing a derby, is Federico Boyd; on his left sits J. A. Arango; Mr. Gudger, our Consul-General at Panama, stands directly back of Mr. Buchanan; Colonel Shaler, said to be the most important American citizen on the Isthmus, stands in the doorway; Tomas Arias stands at our right, in front, and Francisco V. de la Espriella stands at our left. Mr. Arias is the new Minister of Government and Foreign Relations, and Dr. Espriella the new Minister of Finance.

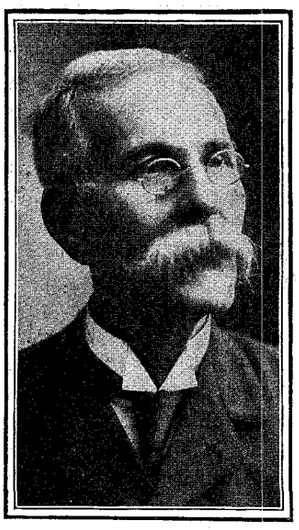
to the Orient the louder will be the demand for ships for home protection.

"And so it is to go, apparently, on and on forever."

The first article of the treaty places the new republic under our protection. It runs thus: "The United States guarantees and will maintain the independence of the republic of Panama." Says the New York *Journal of Commerce*:

"This insures the little nation which occupies the neck of land that links together the continents of North and South America against invasion or attack from any quarter. It will guard it from any attempt or annoyance on the part of Colombia and any designs of neighboring states or provinces to share in its high destiny, as affording a great highway for the world's commerce. It is, moreover, an assurance that the United States itself will respect the independence which it has bound itself to maintain. This nation will become in the fullest sense the protector of the republic of Panama, while leaving it the fullest right of self-government, except so far as this has been given up within the canal zone for the benefit of the waterway of which our Government will have complete control. Panama will henceforth hold a unique position among the nations of the earth, and one which will give it dignity and importance, and from which its people ought to derive prosperity and progress."

California expects, when the canal is done, to be able to sell its canned fruits cheaper in London than in San Francisco. Just how this will be possible is explained by the San Francisco *Call* as follows:



DR. MANUEL AMADOR,

First President of the Republic of Panama, elected last week.

"Last year Liverpool and London took 600,000 cases of California canned fruits, shipped around the Horn, crossing the equator twice. When we have the Panama Canal, we can sell our canned fruit in Europe cheaper than right here in California. The shorter voyage will mean lower freight. These fruits are canned in duty-paid tin and sugar. When these are reexported, the Government pays back to the exporter ninety-nine per cent. of the duty. That drawback will pay the freight, and our canned goods will be landed in Europe at a price that will not only hold the market we have, but will indefinitely extend it. As the reduction of our perishable fruit to a form in which its keeping capacity is unlimited is of the highest value to our horticulture, so facilities for reaching market as a means of encouraging and increasing such reduction become of first importance.

"It is believed that with proper storage arrangements a large part of our fresh fruit crop will also find a profitable market abroad. Pears and citrus fruits may surely go by way of the canal, and the superior quality they have should make their market. It is hardly possible to overestimate the favorable effect of putting every orchard and vineyard in California more than 10,000 miles nearer by water to a market. It is as if every tree and vine and the climate that makes them productive were moved and relocated that much nearer to the consumers.

"Not only should the fruit-growers of California contemplate this with the liveliest expectations, but they should in every way sustain the President and hold up his hands in his brave effort to give us the canal at the earliest possible moment."

GETTING INTO LINE AT WASHINGTON.

—Smith in the Indianapolis *Journal*.

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THE BALKAN WAR-CLOUD.

WAR "is evidently imminent" in the Balkans, in the opinion of the New York *Evening Mail* (formerly *The Mail and Express*), and it thinks that "there is something to be said in favor of letting the parties fight out their quarrel" and letting the sword cut the knot that diplomacy has failed to untie. "Taking advantage of Russia's preoccupation in the Far East, Turkey is preparing for war with Bulgaria," says the Washington correspondent of the New York *Times*, and "it is learned that a march into Bulgarian territory is likely to be made very soon." Turkey has addressed to each of the Powers signatory to the treaty of Berlin a note reciting her grievances against Bulgaria, as is often done by a nation that contemplates an appeal to the sword. In this note Turkey complains that the Macedonian rebels in Turkey are being openly supplied with arms, ammunition, dynamite, and even officers, from Bulgaria, while the Bulgarian Government is arming, accumulating supplies, improving roads, erecting forts, and making many other preparations, with feverish haste, all of which are evidently intended for a war with Turkey. This unfriendly attitude is maintained "in spite of the efforts of the Porte in carrying through the stipulated reforms." It might be added that these reforms, which were imposed on the Porte last year for the benefit of the Macedonian Christians, have brought on a fierce revolt of the Albanians, who are Mohammedans. Last week there was a battle between the Turkish troops and the Albanian insurgents, in which the latter were defeated, with heavy loss to both sides. Thus, as the New York *Evening Post* observes, "if, obeying the stern command of Count Goluchowski, Turkey honestly adopts the reforms, the Albanians will rise; but the Macedonians probably will rise whether the reforms are introduced or not; and the Macedonians are openly supplied with arms and men across the Bulgarian passes. It is no wonder, then, that the Sultan takes the first opportunity to resent foreign interference and to become the guarantor of his own sovereignty."

The same paper proceeds:

"Indeed, if Turkey were capable of giving reasonably humane government to her northern provinces, the Sultan's declaration could only be applauded. But when it is considered that the note is virtually a warning that massacre and worse outrage are to be let loose in Macedonia and, if possible, carried into peaceful Bulgaria, it is evident that humanity and the general interest alike dictate prompt settlement of the affair. A war between Turkey and Bulgaria would be disastrous. Bulgaria has, unfortunately, alienated all the other Balkan States, and now could hardly call upon her natural protector, Russia. She would probably have to fight alone. The war would be of the bloodiest kind; Macedonian irregulars would soon vie with the Turks in atrocity, and the result would probably be *nil* so far as settling the Balkan question is concerned. To be sure, the Macedonian leaders profess confidence as to the outcome of a Turko-Bulgarian war; but it is hard to forecast for Bulgaria any better fate than six years ago befell Greece, tho undoubtedly King Ferdinand's army would put up a better fight than King George's did. But, in general, an isolated war in the Balkans would mean only waste of blood and money."

The Evening Post expresses the hope that peace will be preserved, but says:

"The probabilities lie the other way—toward war between Bulgaria and Turkey—on Bulgaria's side, because of sympathy for her persecuted kinsmen in Macedonia, and for the hope of a greater Bulgaria. On Turkey's side, on account of that instinct which teaches even 'dying races' to die with their face to the foe. That war is imminent it would be foolish to assume—it may be long delayed; to-morrow the casual spark may fall in the powder-barrel—but come it must, unless the Powers put an end both to the disorders of the Albanians and to the intolerable afflictions of the Christians of Macedonia."

The Philadelphia *Ledger* thinks the Powers may still be able to prevent the threatened conflagration. It says:

"It is not to be supposed that the great Powers of Europe, which desire nothing so much at present as the maintenance of the *status quo* in the Balkans and which have formally consented to a series of reforms to be imposed upon Macedonia under the joint direction of Austria and Russia, will permit, if they can prevent it, the overturning of that agreement and status by the Turks. Russia is still able to make her power felt in the Balkan states, and the reported mobilization of Austria's forces on the eastern frontiers of her empire, altho denied, may not be without significance. The Macedonian revolutionists have no more reason now to hope for aid or toleration from the Powers than they had last fall, a fact which they recognize, as shown by the decision of their committee 'not to precipitate a revolt' before April 15.

"Bulgaria has doubtless given cause for Turkey's complaints by her open encouragement of the insurgents in Macedonia and by her aggressive military preparations for defense; but it is possible that the Turkish note to the Powers and the implied threat to put a stop to this revolutionary activity, together with Russia's menacing message, may have a deterrent effect in Sofia. The uncertain element in the situation, of course, is Bulgaria's ability to control

IT'S DIFFERENT WHEN SOME OTHER FELLOW GETS 'EM.
—Wilder in the Chicago *Record-Herald*

RUSSIA: "No fair! I wasn't ready."
—Rehse in the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*

REGRETS.

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the turbulent people. At the best the Balkans form a constant menace to the peace of Europe, and any day or hour may bring forth some unforeseen event which will plunge the Powers into that dreaded general war against which all have been arming."

REPRESENTATIVE SHAFROTH'S RESIGNATION.

THE unusual, if not unprecedented, action taken by John F. Shafroth, of Colorado, in voluntarily resigning his seat in the House of Representatives because of his belief that he had been fraudulently elected, is regarded by the press as an incident deserving more than passing notice. Mr. Shafroth has served four terms as a member of Congress from the First (Denver) District, having been elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, and reelected to the Fifty-fifth, Fifty-sixth, and Fifty-seventh as a Silver Republican. In 1902 he was elected to a fifth term as a Democrat. His opponent, Robert W. Bonynge, contested this election on the ground that fraud had been perpetrated in many of the election precincts, and the matter was being investigated by the House Committee on Elections. On the face of the returns Mr. Shafroth had a majority of 2,792 votes. Mr. Shafroth, on February 15, told the House that the testimony and evidence in the case revealed fraud, tho probably not enough to unseat him, and he declared his unwillingness to be a beneficiary of such methods. He thereupon relinquished his seat to the contestant, and added that had he been a judge passing on the case, he would have been compelled to decide against himself. The House agreed to a resolution seating the contestant, and the chairman of the Committee on Elections took occasion to remark that the frauds were in no sense chargeable to Mr. Shafroth. All the alleged crooked work, it is stated, was not undertaken to elect Mr. Shafroth, but to get control of the state legislature, and his resignation now raises the question regarding Senator Teller's moral right to his seat. The legislature which elected him was chosen the same day and in part on the same ballot which returned a plurality for Mr. Shafroth. The Denver *News*, an independent paper with strong Democratic leanings, and the Denver *Republican* (Rep.), both admit that gross frauds were committed in the election. *The News* declares that these "outrageous frauds" were committed by the "gang of ballot-box thieves that has been holding high carnival in this city for two or three years."

A few of the Democratic papers find considerable consolation in the fact that the resigning member is a Democrat. The Richmond *Times-Dispatch* reprints Mr. Shafroth's statement in full and says: "We reproduce his remarks at length, because we are proud to print such a speech from a Democrat. . . . It is a noble example for a public official to set, and we hope that it will have an everlasting influence upon American politics." The Chicago *Chronicle* thinks Mr. Shafroth "will probably rank with Abraham Lincoln in American history as an honest politician." The Indianapolis *Sentinel* asks: "Who ever heard of a straightout Republican Congressman doing such a thing? Who ever heard of one of them refusing to accept a seat because of a little thing like fraud?"

JOHN F. SHAFROTH, OF COLORADO,

Who resigns his seat in Congress because of his belief that he was fraudulently elected. The evidence is thought to show that many of the fradulent voters were women.

In Colorado the women enjoy the right to vote, and the evidence in the contested case seems to show that they were the perpetrators of the frauds; that they were the repeaters and vote-buyers, and that they stuffed the ballot-boxes. These facts, according to some papers, deal a hard blow to the arguments that women voters would purify the ballot; but the New York *American* comes to their defense, stating that "it needs to be kept in mind by the exultant males who point the finger of scorn at the ticket-tinkering,

CARLISLE INDIAN SCHOOL GRADUATING CLASS.

Twenty-five tribes, in thirteen States and Territories, are represented in this group of young Indians, who received their diplomas from the United States Indian Industrial School at Carlisle, Pa., on Thursday of last week.

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repeating, and ballot-box stuffing females of Denver that the latter invented none of these tricks. They learned them from the men." The Baltimore *Herald* (Ind.) comments on the case thus:

"One curious development in Mr. Shafroth's case is that it is said the fraud was traced to the female ballots. In Colorado female suffrage has been on trial for a brief time, but so far as known this is the only case in which a Congressman's seat has been put in peril by fine work at the ballot-box on the part of those who have recently been given the right of franchise.

"One argument brought forward by the advocates of female suffrage has been that the influence of women would be expected to operate to elevate and refine politics, but old campaigners were suspicious. They held that there was danger women could be as easily corrupted in politics as men, and possibly in some communities more so.

"Women may be counted upon to be enthusiastic for anything which interests them, but they are no more proof against certain influences than men.

"Nothing has been said about Mr. Shafroth's looks, or his dress, or the persuasive power of his eloquence; but his contest must have been a close one if his female friends felt compelled to resort to sharp practise, if they really did, in order to send him to Washington. But Mr. Shafroth probably knows what he is doing. When he again puts himself forward as a candidate, his majority may be expected to be overwhelming."

Mr. Shafroth, a few days later, denied that woman suffrage was resposible for this ballot tinkering. These frauds from which he suffered, he explains, were committed in the "lowest part of Denver, where not many women live"; and Former Governor Adams, of Colorado, says that "of the 5,000 illegal fraudulent votes, not more than 100 were cast by women. It is true that one woman repeater was arrested."

Other papers think that Mr. Shafroth resigned at the eleventh hour. They believe it had been amply proved that his election was secured by fraud, and that he would in all probability have been unseated. The Detroit *Free Press* (Dem.) says that "the unsentimental may suspect that he is something like the man who gives up his seat to a lady when he is getting off at the next corner anyway." The New York *World* (Dem.) thinks that his decision "was hastened by the fact that as a minority member he could not expect a long shrift from an elections committee armed with strong testimony." The New York *Tribune* (Rep.) says that tho Mr. Shafroth's action deserves every commendation, he "merely made a virtue of necessity."

THE CHICAGO SUBWAY.

WHILE New York is building a subway for passenger traffic and leaving the streets to the teamsters, Chicago is building a subway for freight, and keeping the streets for the people. So quietly has the tunnel in Chicago been constructed that it is said that many residents of the city do not know of its existence. Twenty miles of subway have been built in the heart of the business district without disturbing a stone of the street pavements—another feature in which it differs from the New York subway. Not an accident has occurred during construction, and no complaint has been made to the city authorities by abutting landowners or others. By the terms of the company's franchise, five per cent. of the gross receipts go to the city the first ten years of operation, eight per cent. the second ten years, then twelve per cent. until February 19, 1929, when the entire system becomes the property of the city, free from all liens and encumbrances. This is said to be the most favorable franchise, from the municipal standpoint, ever accepted by a corporation. The officials of the company say that "this is the only subway in any city in the world built by private capital and not having its securities guaranteed by the municipality."

The Chicago correspondent of the Boston *Transcript*, from whose account the above facts are taken, gives the following additional interesting details:

"Twenty miles have already been completed in the business section at a cost of $5,000,000; equipment with electric locomotives and cars is being pushed rapidly, and handling of freight will begin by August 1.

"One hundred and twenty miles more of tunnel are to be built, giving connection with the South, North, and West sides, even to the farthest boundaries of the city, and an expenditure of another $15,000,000 is intended by this $30,000,000 corporation, the most heavily capitalized in the state. Coal, merchandise, packages, mail, newspapers, and freight of every kind are to be hauled through the tunnels, whose advent means the death of the teaming industry in Chicago. The abominably crowded condition of the downtown streets will be done away with, and it is hoped that even those streets which now are subjected to the heaviest press of drays will be able to glory in a smooth covering of asphalt. . . . .

"President Wheeler states that 30,000 tons of freight per day will be handled before the end of the year, and that the present capacity of the tunnels is sufficient to permit the hauling of ten times that daily amount without congestion. The trunk lines of the tunnels are 12 feet 9 inches by 14 feet, and the branch lines are

RUSSIA AND JAPAN (to Korea): "Now remember that you're not in this; you're neutral." —Smith in the Indianapolis *Journal*.

SO OBLIGING. —Maybell in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

KOREA'S ATTITUDE.

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RYAN WALKER,
Who draws for the New York *Times*, *Life*, and many Socialist papers. The above portrait is drawn by his wife.

LEON BARRITT,
Whose cartoons appear in the New York *Tribune*, *Times*, *Herald* and other papers.

W. A. ROGERS,
Whose cartoons appear in *Harper's Weekly* and the New York *Herald*.

HOMER CALVIN DAVENPORT,
Whose cartoons were for years a prominent feature of the New York *Journal*. Mr. Davenport is now lecturing, and contributes occasional cartoons to the New York *World*

SOME NEW YORK CARTOONISTS.

6 feet by 8. The equipment now being installed consists of 3,000 steel cars, and 100 electric locomotives using the cog-wheel and third-rail system. The cars will carry seven tons of coal, or twenty-five barrels of flour or sugar, or any package to the size of a piano. Inauguration of freight carrying will begin August 1 with the hauling of coal to business buildings and carting away of ashes.

"Idea of the ultimate business to be done may be judged from the fact that Chicago merchants pay $50,000,000 annually for teaming to and from railroad terminals.

"The investment in trucks represents $30,000,000, while their maintenance, including horse feed, drivers' wages and repairs, amounts to $36,000,000 annually. The amount paid altogether for teaming is stated to be greater than the receipts from all sources over the 10,000 miles of tracks of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad. . . . . .

"For Chicago-at-large some patent benefits will result—the ill-regulated congestion of her streets will be relieved; her barbaric street-car service encouraged to approach something like reasonable speed; the filth of her disgraceful pavements lessened. With the passing of present teaming conditions, Chicago could asphalt her downtown streets and might even be induced to sweep them annually. The tunnels will not only cause a revolution in traffic; they may work a reformation in Chicago's indifference to civic cleanliness."

Says the Chicago *Evening Post*:

"How many persons in this city knew before to-day that, forty feet under the streets of the downtown district, there are twenty miles of tunnel equiped with an electric tramway and brilliantly lighted? How many even now realize what this great enterprise means to the business of the city and as an engineering feat?

"Experts who have visited the subway have pronounced it one of the engineering marvels of the day, and yet construction has gone on so quietly and so systematically that very few of the 2,000,000 in the city have noticed any surface indications of the work that has been carried on day and night underground.

"But interesting as the tunnel is from an engineering point of view, its purpose is of the greatest interest to the people of this city. Subways in other large cities—in London and Paris and Boston, and the one building in New York—are for the carrying of passengers. Chicago's plan is to relieve congestion in the streets by putting freight underground.

"The local tunnel will transport coal, merchandise, heavy freight and eventually parcels, and perhaps mail. It will haul away ashes from the big office-buildings and business houses—in short, it will to laarge extent supplant the dray and the delivery wagons which now occupy such a large part of the street.

"Clearly the more freight we transport underground the more room will there be in the open air and sunshine of the streets for the people. This seems to be the most sensible way to relieve street congestion, as it puts citizens to the least inconvenience and removes, or seeks to remove, the bulkiest part of street traffic.

"The project of the Illinois Tunnel Company is not to be limited to the downtown district. Tunnels are to be constructed throughout the North, West, and South sides of the city, and when the entire plant is in operation electrically propelled cars will swiftly carry packages, as well as heavier freight, and all unobserved by the men in the street. It would be difficult to estimate all that this means to our present sorely overcrowded business thoroughfares."

MR. CLEVELAND'S CALL AND THE REPLY.

THE trumpet-calls sounded by ex-President Cleveland and ex-Candidate Bryan, the one summoning the Democratic party to unite in opposition to Bryanism, and the other summoning it to unite in opposition to Clevelandism, have failed to produce that harmony and unity of spirit in the party that each professes to be striving for. Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Bryan are the upper and nether mill-stones, declares the Democratic Louisville *Courier-Journal*, "which have been grinding the life out of the party these ten or twelve years." The feeling stirred up a few weeks ago by Mr. Bryan's announcement that the party must cling to the Kansas City platform was noted in these columns January 30. Now Mr. Cleveland comes forward with an article in the Philadelphia *Saturday Evening Post* declaring that the party must forsake "obsolete issues" and the "strange cause" that will mean "a third defeat." Says the Philadelphia *Ledger* (Ind.):

"What likely opportunity of hope for Democratic success is to be seen in the ranks of a party demoralized by divergent issues and warring leaders? The Democratic party is like the bundle of fagots of the fable: if whole, it could not be broken; not whole, it can be easily broken. The Republican party, as an organization, is to-day as 'whole as the marble.' It presents a solid front to its faction-divided opponents, and will defeat them at the polls by its solidarity."

Mr. Cleveland declares his belief that "there is an opportunity for Democratic success in the coming Presidential election." The

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Democratic forces "will respond listlessly and falteringly if summoned to a third defeat in a strange cause"; "but if they hear the rallying call of true Democracy, they will gather for battle with old-time Democratic enthusiasm and courage." He suggests that "obsolete issues and questions no longer challenging popular interest should be manfully abandoned," and advises the party to demand "tariff reform," a demand that would be "intensified by a situation which plainly discloses the shelter and aid that existing tariff laws afford to huge monopolistic business combinations which menace the sturdiness of our citizenship by closing against the individual the door of independent industrial enterprise." Mr. Cleveland attacks the Philippine and Panama policies of the Republican party, and speaks of "the startling and flippant abandonment by the party in power of our national traditions and maxims, its disregard of our national moral restraints, its inconsiderate tendency to set aside national good faith, its willingness to break away from safe and accustomed moorings, and its contemptuous neglect of our national mission." In regard to the selection of a Presidential candidate he says: "At such a time as this the Democratic party can not with honor undertake the battle of the people except under a leader that not only represents its best traditions and purposes, but fully realizes what is meant by the tremendous issues of the conflict; and his selection should not depend upon so small a consideration as the locality from whence he comes."

The ex-President's words are heartily commended by such papers as the New York *Times* and *World* and the Brooklyn *Citizen* and *Eagle*, papers which represent the "Gold Democratic" wing of the party, whose return to the ranks is part of the program of Democratic "harmony," about which so much is being heard. *The World* goes so far as to say that "his description of the leader required for a hopeful campaign fits no one so perfectly as Grover Cleveland, and fully justifies *The World's* estimate of him a year ago as 'the logical and the strongest candidate of his party.'" The Indianapolis *Sentinel*, which has supported Mr. Bryan in previous campaigns, urges the abandonment of bickerings and personalities; and the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot*, another admirer of Mr. Bryan, indorses Mr. Cleveland's arraignment of the party in power, and calls his paper "an able and timely utterance."

Mr. Bryan's opinion of ex-President Cleveland and his advice may be gathered from the following interview, in which he says that Mr. Cleveland "wouldn't vote for a candidate running on the Ten Commandments if the candidate had not secretly mortgaged himself to Wall Street." Mr. Bryan says of Mr. Cleveland's article:

"It is in line with his utterances of the last three years. During the campaign of 1900, when imperialism was the paramount issue, and when we were pointing out the dangers of a colonial policy, he was silent.

"As soon as the election was over and the trusts firmly installed for the next four years, he came out from his hiding-place and began to offer advice to the Democratic party. He has ventured to repeat that advice at intervals ever since.

"In his last utterance he speaks gravely of the danger of imperialism, to which he seemed so indifferent when his party, or rather his former party, handicapped by the iniquities of his Administration, was laboring to prevent a surrender of national ideals.

"He is now predicting success to the party if it will follow his instructions. And yet all who know him, who are acquainted with his career, know that he wouldn't vote for a candidate running on the Ten Commandments if the candidate had not secretly mortgaged himself to Wall Street and agreed to obey without questioning any orders emanating therefrom.

"He knows that the men who have commercialized the party and debauched politics want him nominated and would contribute more to his candidacy than to the candidacy of any other man, Republican or Democrat, because they know that there is a wider gap between his professions and practises than there has ever been in recent years between the professions and practises of any other public man.

"His career has shown how completely the conscience can be separated from the mind in the performance of official duty."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

AT this rate the Czar's prayer for disarmament will be answered soon.—*The Chicago News.*

IF the Czar did not want war before it began what must be his frame of mind now?—*The Chicago News.*

THE shipbuilding trust should do something nice by Japan for her effort to create new business.—*The Washington Post.*

WHEN the bonds of the Philippine Islands are quoted higher than British consols, it really looks as if there had been a revolution in that part of the world.—*The New York Mail and Express.*

FORTUNATELY, there was no Russian Secretary Hay when we annexed Texas and California, or we might have been compelled to respect the integrity of Mexico.—*The Detroit Free Press.*

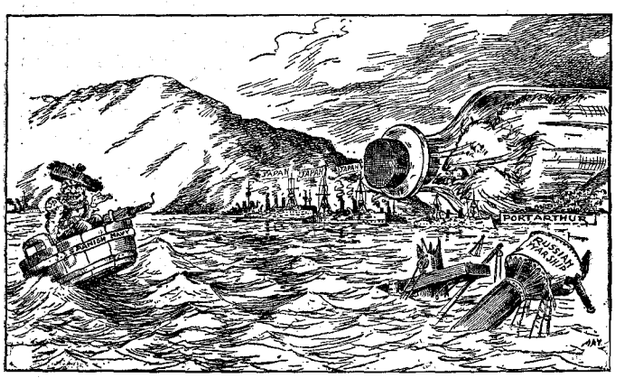
WE are going to have an opportunity of learning whether Russia is a fighting nation. If she isn't, of course, we shall "divide her up." This is a Christian world.—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

POSTAGE on manuscripts sent to foreign countries is cheaper than it is to places within the United States. The Government evidently wants to encourage the emigration of American manuscripts.—*The Memphis Commercial Appeal.*

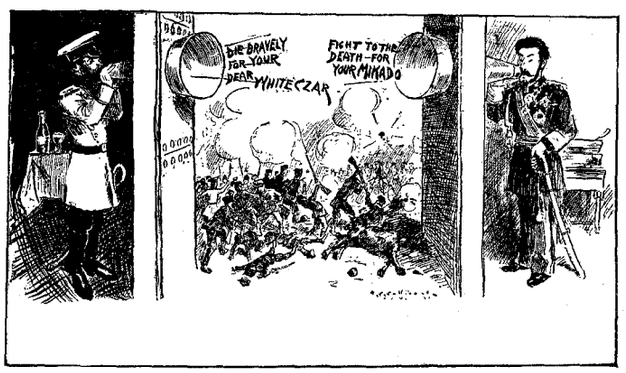
"GENERAL WADE returns from Moroland convinced that General Wood has the situation well in hand." We trust the situation isn't like the first wasp seen by a Filipino, who did not feel it until he had it well in hand.—*The Manila Cablenews.*

JUST a hundred years ago Napoleon Bonaparte became Emperor of France and the march on Moscow was foreshadowed. This year Louis Napoleon, exiled Prince of the Second Empire, will lead into Manchuria the cavalry of the Czar. This is one way in which history plays her grim jokes.—*The New York World.*

THE Patient: "Doctor, I want you to pull out that center tooth, and the second and fourth one on either side of it, and put a small whistle in the center cavity." The Dentist: "Say, man, what is the matter with you?" The Patient: "Nothing, only since that Russo-Japanese war has really begun I want to be equipped to pronounce the names."—*The Philadelphia Telegraph.*



THE DON: "I can see his finish; I've been bottled up myself."
—May in the Detroit *Journal.*



AND THEY DO IT.

Which shows that the business of ruling from behind bomb-proof shelter is still flourishing and safe. It's a queer world.
—Sullivant in the New York *Evening Journal.*

AS SEEN BY OUTSIDERS.

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LETTERS AND ART.

THE POETRY OF THE JAPANESE PEOPLE.

THE Japanese not only have a real poetry, but they are all poets. This is the judgment of a French student of Japan, who considers Japanese poetry in an article in *La Revue* (Paris). This writer (J. C. Balet) says that, "while artistic Japan has no more secrets for us, while military, commercial, and industrial Japan is revealing herself to us in ever more favorable aspects, literary, and especially poetic, Japan dwells apart, for the most part hidden from our gaze." He pulls aside the curtain a little and we get a view of the natural beauties—the woods, the waterfalls, the flowers of Nippon—as reflected in the "sweet, shy, dreamy souls of the Chrysanthemum land." In no other country of the world does "the man of the lower orders, the street merchant, the 'sandwich man,' the peasant, and the common river boatman show such a highly developed poetic feeling" as in Japan. There are only two kinds of verse, we are told, and since the language has no long nor short syllables and no tonic accent, and rime is unknown, the poetic mechanism is simplicity itself. "Able to feel to the finest all the grace and harmony of a landscape or a scene, these people are generally wonderfully apt at expressing their sensations in verse, and that without effort, without work, in the most natural way in the world."

SADAKICHI HARTMANN,

Japanese writer and artist; author of "Conversations with Walt Whitman," "Buddha," "A History of American Art," etc.

Some examples of this curious aptitude at improvisation are given. An English rendering of M. Balet's translation from the Japanese can hardly be expected to give the flavor of the original; but here is a free rendering of reply made by a poor clothing merchant to a friend who condoled with him on the death of his ten-year-old daughter:

> Why should I not smile?
> Yes, Kiyo is no longer here,
> But why should I weep?
> Life is corrupt; to keep my little one from its touch
> The Gods took her.

Like all Orientals, the Japanese have a great deal of reserve, and it is very seldom that a man of the West is permitted to see the depths of their nature. For this reason, M. Balet believes we know only the descriptive poetry of the Japanese, the Chinese, and the Hindus, not their lyrics.

Mr. Sadakichi Hartmann, a Japanese writer and artist now resident in New York, contributes to *The Reader* (January) an article on "The Japanese Conception of Poetry" which confirms the view of the French author. He says in part:

"Japanese poetry claims this distinction: it is absolutely confined to lyrical effusions of the utmost brevity. The Japanese poem is generally limited to three, four, or five lines, and seldom exceeds a few dozen. One would look in vain for a poem of the length of Bryant's 'Thanatopsis.' Japanese literature has never invaded the epic field, and knows no metrical form which even remotely resembles an ode, a ballad, or a long poetic narrative like 'The Ancient Mariner.' . . . The themes considered suitable for interpretation are dictated by tradition. They are limited entirely to 'lyrical' emotions. Opening the 'Book of Myriad Leaves' we undergo the experience Lowell had as he became acquainted with Raynouard's Provençal anthology: 'We are deafened and confused by a hundred minstrels singing the same song at once.' The classic poets of Japan deliberately refrain from didacticism and satire. Even the glorification of war, which plays such a conspicuous part in their dramas and novels, seems to contain no poetical element for them. There are no angers, despairs, enthusiasms, hatreds, violent emotions of any sort in their stanzas. They are no banner-bearers of revolt or reform. Their muse is one of calm. It deals only with personal and momentary moods, expressed in mellifluent metaphors and crystalline imagery, in a language vital and dignified, incapable of conveying the intricacies of speculative thought or a direct enunciation of ideas, but exactly fashioned to suggest a picture and a vague emotion. They have amatory verses which faintly resemble Herrick, poems of sadness and longing not unlike Heine minus his irony, fervent praises of women and wine of which even an Anacreon would not be ashamed, and lamentations over the uncertainties of life which sound like a faint echo of Omar Khayyam's rose-scented quatrains."

The introduction of Western ideas, as Mr. Hartmann goes on to point out, is modifying the Japanese language and literature:

"A new school of poetry, which took up European and American writers as models, sprang up in the eighties. . . . Toyoma, the chief originator of the movement, has published a poem on the great earthquake of 1855. It is narrated in a grand style, with a fulness of detail hitherto unknown in Japan. The only fault is that it lacks local color; it is genuine poetry, but poetry in the Western sense which might just as well have a Campbell or Freiligrath as author. The majority of poems of this school have the same defect. They have, however, attracted much attention and given rise to a lively controversy between the adherents of the old and new styles. . . . It can not be denied that the movement has endowed Japanese poetry with new and rich resources. If, without abandoning the modern standpoint, it will still be able to adhere to its classic principles, to the truthfulness of its similes and metaphors, to its love of nature and free and spontaneous expression of emotion, the all-pervading suggestiveness of Japanese art will speak to us with renewed vigor and with more eloquence than it hitherto has spoken."

LITERATURE AND THE "QUIET LIFE."

AUTHORS who are seeking to profit from the advice dispensed by our literary Solons may well be perplexed by conflicting words of counsel. The other day, Mr. Henry Mills Alden, of *Harper's Magazine*, declared that "literature as an art demands for its highest excellence the quiet life," and that writers ought to cultivate "a certain degree of detachment" (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, February 6). Now, Mr. Robert Bridges, of *Scribner's Magazine*, comes forward, protesting against this "monastic view" of the literary calling and the idea that the "quiet life" is the necessary condition for the best literary achievement. He says (in *Collier's Weekly*, February 13):

"Out of the stress of life around the old Globe Theater, from call-boy to manager, the great Shakespeare wrote his plays. From the whirlpool of public life came Bacon's essays and Cicero's orations. A desk in the South-Sea House and the care of an insane sister could not prevent Lamb from penning his immortal essays.

"Among the great moderns, Shelley, Byron, Hugo, Balzac,

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Dumas were always in the thick of life and conflict. Thackeray was a hard-worked hack for many years, and a persistent diner-out and club-man in the days of his prosperity. Dickens was full of social engagements and keen at inventing amusements for the entertainment of his friends. The greatest novels of George Meredith have not been written in the peaceful seclusion of Box Hill, but in those days of poverty and journalism which were the hard prelude to the serenity and fame of his old age. . . . . .

"To turn away from masterpieces to the fiction of the present day, the impartial observer will be convinced that the best of it, the most entertaining and sanest, is not produced by the 'quiet life.' Kipling, Bourget, Conan Doyle, Mark Twain, R. H. Davis, Pierre Loti, Crawford, and Anthony Hope have been more or less globe-trotters. Even the great Tolstoy was a soldier and man of affairs in the days when he accumulated the material for his wonderful books.

"Of course, they all seek a quiet corner when they want to write, and shun interruption; so does a banker or a bookkeeper when he wants to add figures, or a general when he plans a campaign, or a president when he writes his annual message.

"The secret of power in any occupation, whether art or business, is concentration, and concentration is developed by adverse conditions. The quiet life weakens the resisting power of the mind, and concentration degenerates into mere 'mooning' and having 'great thoughts,' which are worth less because they have not been hammered out on the anvil of reality.

"There is a certain kind of spurious literature which is merely the recorded vibrations of flabby or diseased nerves—and the 'quiet life' helps to produce a lot of it.

"But the real thing, with vitality enough to run its course and finish clean and strong, comes from the mind and body trained by active work and contact with the world as it is. The quiet life is a delusion of feeble minds."

THE ART OF GEORGE FREDERICK WATTS.

GEORGE FREDERICK WATTS is generally regarded as the greatest modern exemplar of the "painter of ideas." Several magazine articles have enforced this view of him in recent issues, while a new biography of the painter by the late Dr. Hugh Macmillan, of Edinburgh, discloses the unity and harmony of his work and shows how his art rests upon his philosophy of life. Reviewing the subjects of Watts's pictures, which begin with the making of the world from primitive chaos and carry the human story along until the world is prepared as the abode of the highest self-conscious life, the author declares that "these pictures shadow forth, in expressive symbols, the religion of Watts—his belief in the moral government of the universe, his serene faith that all things come through a divine ordering and in conformity to a divine plan—his artistic solution of the great problems of sin and life and death and judgment, of the ruin and of the redemption of the world. Into the unfolding of this great drama fit the idylls of poetry and romance, the fables of Greek mythology and fairy literature, the pagan systems with their deep thoughts about man and God and nature, the struggles after higher ideals—and all the salient incidents in history and individual human life by which the progress of the world has been advanced." We quote further:

"His creed has no dogma or doctrine; there is no ecclesiastical cross visible in any of his pictures, tho the spirit of its self-sacrifice is felt in them all. Tho he has devoted a lifetime to religious thought, there is no sectarianism or party spirit in his religious profession. He has confessed that to him one creed is as good as another, and that nature, divinity, and humanity are almost convertible terms. The religion that pervades all his works is no theology, but a natural religion, which is, therefore, more in harmony with the present state of uncertainty and unrest on all such subjects; a religion which is as great and wide and deep as the mysteries of life; which brings the deep things of eternity into close and constant touch with our daily existence, and quickens our personal responsibility in regard to them."

GEORGE FREDERICK WATTS IN HIS GARDEN.

Replying to the criticism that Watts's pictures have the appearance of being unfinished, Dr. Macmillan asserts that this character is in reality the result of a deliberate method, that by leaving them so the artist confesses to depths of thought in himself that can not find utterance. Continuing, he says:

"No man has a greater sense of the limitations of his art than Watts has. In nearly all his pictures one can not but perceive a sense of being baffled, a feeling of imperfection and weariness, a sense almost as of failure. He has been frank to confess this himself. He has uniformly said that he has been only a student in his art; and he has shown his genuine modesty by exhibiting many of his works at only a stage of their completion, reserving to himself the opportunity of finishing them, and even keeping such unfinished works in his own possession rather than complete and sell them. Unless they could have been shown in this imperfect state, they would not have been exhibited to the public at all. This is a condition of mind that many can not understand or sympathize with. The generality of people like an artist who is perfectly sure of himself, and able to accomplish what he intended, who is not troubled with scruples or difficulties, and is not haunted by unattainable ideals. They are so short-sighted that they can not see the real greatness of a painting of which the painter himself has had a higher conception than he could carry out, and they are all the keener on that account to see the imperfections of the small things close to their vision. And therefore it is that Watts is too often taken at his own modest estimate, and subjected to most unworthy criticism when he ought to receive the warmest praise."

One of the points brought out in Dr. Macmillan's estimate relates to Watts's use of the symbolism of color. The painter endeavors, we are told, to apply the method of nature in exhibiting the most vivid color where functional action is most intense, using, for instance, "reds and crimsons to indicate the parts where life is most vigorous," blues and purples to "distinguish the blossoms whose development is most advanced and complicated," yellows and whites to "characterize the flowers of simplest and most primitive construction." To quote again:

"Watts has penetrated far into this mystery of color. He understands its true meaning. He has framed his whole scheme of color in accordance with this esoteric adaptation of it. Every object and scene and feature in his paintings has the precise hue and tone given to it which brings out its thorough appropriateness. He does not use his palette merely to glorify his picture or to express his own delight; simply to paint objects with technical excellence in their natural colors, without which they could not be recognized, but because he wishes to emphasize his subject and knows that these natural colors represent deep mysteries, physical and psychological, of

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which they are the outward expression. He uses color as nature uses it when she wishes it to appear on the most vital parts, and to express the most vivid functions. Hence Watts's coloring must vary with the subject, and he does not in consequence always please the eye that is sensitive only to beauty of color and not to its use. . . . The nobler the subject, the more it excites the imagination and fills the heart with a glow, the richer becomes the coloring."

AMERICAN DRAMA VIEWED BY MR. HOWELLS AND MR. WINTER.

THE dean of American novelists and the dean of American dramatic critics have both been expressing frank views in regard to the present condition and prospects of American drama. The former is optimistic, the latter pessimistic. Mr. Howells writes in a vein of genial sympathy and encouragement; Mr. Winter thinks that "there has not been a time in fifty years when the theater was at so low a level as it has reached to-day."

In his running comment on current plays, contributed to several recent issues of *Harper's Weekly*, Mr. Howells devotes special attention to the work of Clyde Fitch and Augustus Thomas. Mr. Fitch's strength, he thinks, lies in his "gift of getting New York, or the spirit of New York, not only recognizably but unmistakably upon the stage"—no mean achievement, since, "of all the world's capitals, New York is the most difficult to seize in that essence by which she differs from the others. . . . It is a glancing light, a flying odor, but Mr. Fitch knows how to capture it and imprison it in a volatile moment. The light may be lurid and the odor offensive, but that is beside the question." Comparing Mr. Fitch's latest play, "Glad of It," with Augustus Thomas's comedy, "The Other Girl," Mr. Howells says of the latter that it "pours no such swelling tide of life—life wilful, powerful, forceful—as Mr. Fitch's satire pours upon the scene, but in its one moment of passion, smilingly yet thrillingly recognized, it touches a corner of the heart unreached by the brilliant audacities of the brother dramatist." Of the two dramatists Mr. Howells says: "I am glad to have them both on the New York ground, and to get a notion of how they view it. It is the American ground, with all the American interests densely grouped and vividly foreshortened. I wish they could see above it and beyond it to those wider human interests to which the English dramatists are now inviting our gaze."

WILLIAM WINTER CARICATURED.
—Ryan Walker in *The Theatre-Goer* (New York).

The real distinction between English and American plays, says Mr. Howells, lies in the fact that the former extend over a broad field of social interest, while the latter are mostly concerned with personal and domestic problems. He writes on this point:

"The distinction applies both to such realistic and fantastic satires as 'The Admirable Crichton,' 'Whitewashing Julia,' and 'Candida,' and to such widely differing pictures of our own life as 'The County Chairman,' 'Her Own Way,' 'Glad of It,' 'Our New Minister,' and 'The Other Girl.' The English plays have to do with man as a society man, both in the narrower and the wider sense, and the American plays have to do with man as a family man; and I hope that a little thought about them will confirm the reader in any impression he may have that with us the main human interest is the home, and that with the English the main human interest is society. But lest we should be unduly proud of our difference from the English in this point, I hasten to suggest that this is because in the narrower English sense we have no society, and if we have a great deal of home, it is because we are still almost entirely rustic in origin, and preponderantly simple in our conceptions of happiness. In the wider sense we certainly have society: and it is a defect of our playwriting that it does not carry over from the home to humanity. Its interest does not live from man to man, but from men to women, and from women to men; it has no implications; its meanings are for the given time and place only. When it comes to artistic merit in the plays, we have still less reason for national pride. Few of the American plays will compare with the English in dramatic art, tho I think one or two of Mr. Clyde Fitch's recent plays will compare well with the best of them."

A NEW PORTRAIT OF WILLIAM DEAN HOWELLS.

Mr. Winter's point of view is well known, but is seldom voiced in such extreme language as the following (New York *Tribune*, January 27):

"Only those persons whose duty it is to write about the stage can quite appreciate the melancholy fact that most of the contemporary things that are praised are praised only because they used to be fine and because it is hard and painful to admit that they are fine no longer. There are more than forty theaters in and about New York, and there is scarcely one of them in which anybody is doing anything that is interesting or important. They are open, as wood-yards are open, and scores of persons are sawing wood in them. Veterans who might have played before Noah, when he landed from the Ark, wander about the flats and totter and mumble. Persons who were 'supers' yesterday are 'stars' to-day. Three-cornered girls, proclaimed as 'actresses,' rasp the welkin with voices that rival the screech of the peacock. The slimy muck of Mr. Ibsen and the lunacy of Mr. Maeterlinck are made to trickle into the public mind and turn the public stomach. Degenerates from foreign lands, provided with rancid plays about libertines and wantons, fix a steadfast gaze on the coast of Greenland and whisper to the scenery in the third groove, and are vaunted as prodigies of 'genius' and 'intensity.' Historical demireps of England and France are theatrically celebrated for social delectation. Women whom scandalous divorce has made notorious diffuse upon the theater the effluvia of their foul repute. Prize-fighters and unspeakable cranks—John L. Sullivan, and 'Kid' McCoy, and Carrie

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Nation—are obtruded as 'actors.' The plays of the hour are mostly furnished by writers who manifest the brain of the rabbit combined with the dignity of the wet hen. It seems only necessary to open a hole in the wall and call it a theater, and a multitude rushes into it, to sweat and snigger. There has not been a time in fifty years when the theater was at so low a level as it has reached to-day—when the impulse is vanity, the motive is greed, the method is sordid engrossment, the aim is exclusively 'business,' and the result is a barren traffic and an arid waste. Voices, indeed, are faintly crying in the wilderness, to signify that somebody beneath the underbrush wants to 'elevate the drama'; but these, in every case, are found to be the voices of visionary zanies, like the sentimental Mr. W. B. Yeats, whose actual purpose is only to elevate themselves. The art of acting needs no 'elevation.' It only needs competent representatives and capable and efficient exercise and display; and the present state of things will endure until the number of theaters is greatly reduced, the hydra of monopoly strangled and destroyed, a horde of incompetent performers driven into other pursuits, for which they are fitted, the played-out veterans tucked up in their little beds, and the arena made clear for the men and women who can really act."

THE LONELINESS OF BEETHOVEN.

NEWLY published correspondence of Beethoven brings into strong relief the tragic elements in his life—his own loneliness and the lack of any intelligent appreciation of his aims on the part of his friends. In an article on the Beethoven letters in the *Revue de Paris*, M. Jean Chantavoine says:

"From the events of his life, from his surroundings . . . we can be certain that Beethoven was ill, neglected, exploited, robbed, cheated. . . . Some artists have the ability to live in their dreams, to ignore the crudity of the actual world. Not so Beethoven. He had, in the very highest degree, the privileges of suffering and of being unhappy. . . . Yet, tho he was sick and deaf for twenty years, prostrated by fever and suffering, he still begged of his doctor the strength and health to go on composing. . . . He wrote a splendid poem on the convalescence of body and soul, a 'Song of Thanksgiving Offered to the Deity by a Man Cured and Feeling His Strength.'

"His environment was trivial and mediocre, his associates grand seigniors, dilettantes, editors, secondary personages of the musical comedy. Each year the circle grew smaller. Some died, others turned away little by little from a deaf man with whom one could converse only by writing notes, and who had anything but a conciliatory character. In the last years of the composer's life we meet only four companions—two secretaries, Schindler and Holtz, the one more devoted, the other more sprightly of wit; and Johann and Carl, the brother and the nephew—Johann with the gross soul of a parvenu, of a speculator and half usurer; Carl of a character ill defined, of much brain and little heart. Only once did Beethoven meet a man of whom he was not more than the equal—Goethe."

Each of these four friends, we are told, tried his best to influence Beethoven against the others, and the atmosphere of evasion, intrigue, and jealousy was anything but conducive to the happiness of any of them.

"A deaf man need not see these intrigues long to believe himself persecuted, and this explains and excuses a trait of his character which has often been a reproach to Beethoven—the inequality of his humor, capable by turns—and almost at the same time—of the greatest violence and the most beautiful tenderness, the most implacable brutality, and the most complete devotion to an ideal. Gross in his speech and pure in his manners, exhibiting the most scrupulous delicacy of sentiment and the most childish difficulty in expressing it, a man of every impulse—even those most radically opposed to one another—he misled and eventually estranged his best friends."

Between the ages of twenty-six and thirty he became quite deaf, and from this time on "the world insensibly closed itself from him." He was always ashamed of his lack of the sense of hearing, and dissembled when in society, pretending to possess this sense so necessary for a musician. He was in despair, and cursed existence and his Creator, and several times contemplated suicide. Two considerations kept him alive—morality, or religion, and art. "Henceforth art, which had saved his life, became his whole life. . . . In proportion as everything became silent about him the song of his soul arose within. . . . Deaf to the world around him, he said: 'Thou must create all in thyself. Only in the world of ideals wilt thou find friends.'"

D'ANNUNZIO AND THE "DEGRADATION" OF MODERN ITALY.

MRS. GERTRUDE ATHERTON'S arraignment of the intelligence and taste of the American reading public (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, February 13) has led her to an even more sweeping condemnation of D'Annunzio and the modern Italian "atmosphere." In the same article (*The Bookman*, February), in which she argues that there is no such thing as genuine literary optimism in this country, she speaks of D'Annunzio's novels in these terms:

"In spite of their poetry, their incomparable style, their penetrating psychology, the really great thoughts scattered through them, they are probably the most repulsive works of art ever achieved by the uncompromising realist; repulsive in their monotonous unmorality, in the mental, spiritual, and bodily disease of every character portrayed, in unrelieved pessimism, in their nauseous atmosphere of decay. But were they without the high qualities I have enumerated, still should they be read for a far more vital reason—*they are Italy*. All the stories and novels on Italy, by authors foreign and native, do not in bulk express this dead country as does one chapter of any of the works of D'Annunzio. The vast horde of sightseers who go to Italy, Baedeker in hand, who bore themselves in the picture galleries and try to feel romantic among the ancient smells of Venice, return home to swell and perpetuate the legend. But any person born with the faculty to see must recognize Italy for what she is—an old corpse. She reeks with rottenness, degradation, disease; she is a thing of the far past, gangrene, crying out for decent burial. And, consciously or not, this hideous fact is epitomized in the novels of D'Annunzio; and surrounds them with the same sinister glow that rises from the corruptions of the marsh and the sea."

Mr. F. Marion Crawford, the eminent novelist, who was born in Italy and has lived there most of his life, writes a letter to the New York *Times Saturday Review* (February 6), taking issue with Mrs. Atherton's statements. He says in part:

"One naturally inquires what grounds Mrs. Atherton can have for such tremendous and sweeping invective. No one will deny that she, or any other reader, is at liberty to judge the works of a modern writer according to individual taste, but I doubt whether any sensible reader would feel himself justified in judging a nation from the descriptions of its people which he finds in the works of a single novelist. Does any one really believe that France and the French are fairly described in Zola's novels? Is England now, or was she ever, peopled by the creations of Dickens's brain, by his Fagins, Bumbles, and Quilps, his Pecksniffs, and his Carkers? Certainly not. We must, therefore, at once set aside the hypothesis that Mrs. Atherton is judging modern Italy by the personages of whom she reads in D'Annunzio's novels. . . . Compared with the amount of study Mrs. Atherton has bestowed upon the subject, the opinion she expresses covers a good deal of ground. It suggests prejudice; and in logic it might almost be described as a universal negative, which, we are taught, can never be proved. . . . With all the respect due to a writer of Mrs. Atherton's attainments, I feel safe in saying that my opinion is a fair and just one, founded upon long experience. What calls itself 'society' in Italy is not in the least more rotten than what calls itself 'society' elsewhere, and I truly believe that the morality of the rest of the population, taken on an average throughout the country, is as good as that of other European men and women."

The New York *Times Saturday Review* also prints several letters from Italians indignantly protesting against the aspersions cast upon their country by Mrs. Atherton.

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

HOW NOT TO MIND THE WEATHER.

UNDER this title the process of inuring or "hardening" the body to exposure is advocated in *Good Health* by Dr. J. H. Kellogg. The "hardening" process was formerly much in vogue, but it is now generally unpopular. Dr. Kellogg tells us, however, that it is desirable when properly carried out. He says:

"Sensibility to cold is largely a matter of education. . . . There are thousands of people living in a savage state who wear very little clothing and yet are wonderfully hardy. The natives of Terra del Fuego—a country as cold as this—live without fixed habitation, having only the poorest kind of little huts, and the people are exposed to the weather without covering. Travelers report that all the protection from the weather that a native of this bleak country needs in order to make him comfortable is a board or a bush behind which he can be sheltered from the wind and sleet.

"It is a question well worth considering what it is that makes the savage so hardy. He lives nearer to nature than does the civilized man, and that is the reason he is hardier, tougher, and more enduring. Civilized men have departed far from the natural order of life, and they are suffering the penalty—a shortened and a feeble life.

"Unfortunately the majority of civilized human beings subject themselves to a hot-house regimen, apparently thinking that the most important thing in winter is to keep away from cold. A cold day is a dangerous thing to one who is not ready for it. January and February are deadly months to those who are not prepared for them. During these months many people are carried off by pneumonia. After people have reached the age of forty or fifty years, they are particularly susceptible to this disease, because of the lowered power of resistance. Toughness is the result of the body's power of resistance."

What can one do to train himself not to suffer from cold? What is the difference between the Indian, who is inured to cold, and the white man, who is not accustomed to it? The difference, Dr. Kellogg tells us, is mainly in the condition of the skin. That of the Indian has become by exposure so vigorous, so sensitive to changes of temperature, that the moment a cold breeze strikes him the muscles of the skin contract, so that the temperature of the body is not lowered. The skin is so tough and non-conducting that it will protect the body. To quote again:

"The muscles of the skin need a gymnastic training that will educate them to contract vigorously on the slightest contact with cold, shutting the blood out of the skin so quickly that the precious body heat will not be lost. You notice that when the skin is cold there is a 'goose-flesh' appearance. This is is due to the contraction of the little muscles of the skin. The contraction of these muscles compresses the blood-vessels of the skin and shuts out the blood; the skin is hardened and thickened and becomes a better non-conductor, maintaining the body temperature. It is by repeated applications of cold that the skin muscles are educated to contract rapidly upon exposure to cold. For this reason the daily cold bath is an excellent measure for the prevention of colds.

"The usual effect of a draft of cold air upon the back of the neck is a cold and a sore throat. Many years ago Dr. Brown-Séquard, an eminent French physician, devised a means by which sore throat from this cause might be prevented. By blowing upon the back of the neck with a pair of bellows, increasing the time each day, he trained his patients until they could endure this treatment for half an hour without injury.

"It is not necessary to be exposed to a draft of air on the back of the neck in order to obtain this result. By means of the cold bath, the wet-sheet rub, the shower bath, towel friction, etc., the skin may be educated to contract on the slightest increase of cold. . . . . .

"Many people sneeze and take cold upon the least exposure to a draft of cold air. The remedy for this is not to try to keep away from the drafts, but to make oneself proof against them. It is only necessary to accustom oneself little by little to contact with cold air, in the same way that Dr. Brown-Séquard made his patients proof against cold by blowing on the back of their necks with bellows. A person can, by daily exposure of the feet to the cold by blowing upon them in this manner, gradually increasing the time each day, make himself proof against taking cold by having cold feet, until the feet will stand continual exposure to cold and wet.

"The man who digs ditches and works with his feet in cold water every day does not take cold. A lumberman told the writer that he went down the river on a lot of logs from the pine woods made into lumber floats. Sometimes he was on the logs and sometimes in the cold ice water. For three weeks he did not have his clothes off. At night he lay down on the bank beside the river with his wet clothes on, covered with a blanket, and the next morning he started on again. He was wet continually, falling several times a day into the icy water, and yet he did not have a cold. He was as proof against cold as is a fish, for he had been trained to contact with cold and wet, wind and rain. One who is thus trained need not fear contact with cold.

"We live, in our house-cages, artificial lives which carry us off prematurely, and the remedy for us is to live in a natural way. Contact with cold air is the means by which we may so harden ourselves that we need not mind the weather; because by this means our bodies will so quickly respond to all indications for readjustment of the functional activities that no matter what the atmospheric changes may be we are ready for them. And these adjustments are automatic; they will take place whether we are asleep or awake."

WHAT IS WHISKY?

ORIGINALLY made from malted grain, whisky is now, it appears, quite a different product, containing all sorts of secondary products whose effects on the human economy have not, as yet, been thoroughly investigated. The fact that whisky-drinking is on the increase in Great Britain, is therefore ominous. Says *The Medical Record* (February 6), in an article on the subject:

"Both the drug-habit and the drink-habit loom large in the public eye at the present time. Efforts are constantly being put forth to check these practises. Spirit-drinking may be said to be the bane of the so-called Anglo-Saxon race, for, after all, the drug-habit is not nearly so widespread, either in this country or in Great Britain, as in certain parts of the European continent. Of all the beverages with which the inhabitants of the United States and of Great Britain stupefy their brains and dull their intellects, whisky appears to be the one most in favor. Its consumption, especially in England and Scotland, has increased enormously within recent years. In fact, so disastrous have been the results of the whisky-habit on the other side, that special inquiries have been instituted to investigate the matter exhaustively. *The British Medical Journal* (December 26) has a special article which gives the outcome of investigations into the modes of manufacturing whisky in England and Scotland. These were the conclusions come to: It appears, first, when whisky began to come into extensive use it was made from malted barley, and that such reputation as it possesses for relative wholesomeness was founded on the malt whisky; second, we now learn that this type has been replaced by two-thirds of the total consumption by a spirit made from different materials by a different process, and that the by-products it contains are, as might have been anticipated, different; third, it appears that knowledge of the chemical nature of these by-products, tho it has increased in recent yeas, is still very imperfect, and that practically nothing is known as to their physiological action; and lastly, that nevertheless this new spirit is sold as whisky both at home and in the colonies, and is used for blending with malt whisky, the blend being in some instances so labeled as to give the purchaser the impression that it is malt whisky.

"The question as to whether the consumption of alcohol at all is conducive to good health has been answered in the negative by the majority of scientists who have investigated the matter; while all are of one mind in that excessive drinking of alcohol is injurious in a high degree. However, if a person drinks spirits, he should at any rate be able to obtain the kind of spirits he desires. When he asks for old whisky, it is not right that he should be given a product mysteriously prepared and chemically matured? This is an age of sham and delusion, so far as many foods and most spirituous beverages are concerned. There is needed a Dickens or a Reade to expose the methods in vogue among manufacturers of

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preserved foods and of alcoholic beverages. Probably, if the subject were thoroughly probed, it would be found that American makers of whisky are as conscienceless as are their British brothers, and care little for the public health so long as they can fill their own pockets. Adulteration of any kind should be strictly prohibited, or if practised the public should have the means of knowing the methods employed. By far the safest and most satisfactory plan, however, would be to prohibit adulteration entirely."

EFFECT OF HIGH SPEED ON THE BRAIN.

THAT it surpasses the powers of man to drive a racing automobile for a long distance at high speed is asserted by Forbes Winslow, an eminent English brain specialist. He says, as quoted in *The Automobile Magazine* (February):

"When these racing motor-cars reach a speed of eighty miles an hour, they must drive themselves, for no human brain is capable of dealing with all the emergencies that may arise should that rate be maintained for any period worth speaking of. The human animal is not designed to travel eighty miles an hour. Neither the human brain nor the human eye can keep pace with it. The brain declines to respond to the tax upon it; so the big racing-car dashes on minus the brain by which it it is supposed to be controlled, and the unexpected obstruction is smashed up, or the car is, before the mental activities come into play. This craze for beating records is an abnormal mental condition. I should dearly like to examine some of those afflicted with it. If they keep it up any considerable time, they are sure to end with a severe mental breakdown.

"I will not be surprised if we should have a new class of patients in our asylums before long—motormaniacs."

In reply to this, Dr. George Rachfuss writes in the same magazine:

"While it would be indeed an impertinence for me to set my humble opinion up against the expressed ideas of a man so thoroughly capable of passing a final opinion upon such matters as Forbes Winslow, yet I can not refrain from setting forth the fact that the human mind has great powers of accommodation and can accustom itself to anything that has yet appeared. The engineer of fast railroad trains is, perhaps, the man best qualified to tell the effect of speed on the brain. These engineers do not live to the age reached by those in calmer occupations, but still they enjoy life and have no more than their share of its physical and mental ills.

"Without going too deep in a paper as limited and as untechnical as this one needs must be, I have to declare that as a broad proposition excessive speeding in any direction, automobiling perhaps more than most others, is not good for the mental powers. It is too intense. The automobile scorcher is the very natural successor of the bicycle scorcher, and was not he denounced, and did not the alarmists see everlasting injury from his scorching? But these things settle themselves. A man is in as much danger from a horse as from an automobile. Compared with a horse a pig is a Socrates.

"Soberly speaking, I do not believe that a man loses his brain-power at eighty miles an hour, altho it would be foolish to deny that he is under a terrific strain. It is beyond the speed to which the race has been accustomed, but it does not deprive the brain of its power. All these things, as they appear, become the targets for the superlative—the danger, great enough to the participant and to the man in the road, is extended by somebody to the mental faculties always.

"I have seen many a man die with the most agonized look on his face. I have seen a bicyclist with exactly that same look. I presume the chauffeur from behind his mask is not a pleasant object. It is true that man can not go fast by his own powers, but he likes to go fast; it is one of the traits of the race.

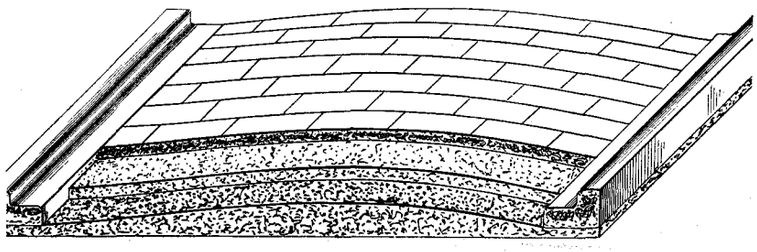
"As for motormaniacs, it will be time enough to describe them when we have one of them under observation. Up to date he has not materialized. In the mean time remember that he gets most out of all things in life who follows none to excess. Moderate use of the great powers of the automobile is of undoubted value as both a mental and a physical tonic, but to abuse it makes of the automobile by perversion but another curse which science has mistakenly placed in the hands of those incapable of appreciating it."

A STEEL-CLAD PAVEMENT.

A NEW form of pavement employing asphalt or cement covered with steel plates is described in *The Municipal Journal and Engineer* (February). The device, which comes from Chicago, embodies several novel features. Says the writer of the notice:

"The foundation is made in much the same manner as that for any other kind of permanent pavement, the concrete varying in thickness from four to six inches according to the condition of the subsoil. Upon this concrete base is set the combined curb and gutter, after which the pavement is laid thereon, which consists of a layer of Portland cement concrete four inches thick, and upon the latter is spread a steel-clad wearing surface of from one to two inches in thickness, according to traffic.

"For the heaviest traffic the steel-clad asphalt is chiefly recommended. While the first cost is considerably more than for an ordinary pavement, the difference in price will be saved many times because of the saving in maintenance charges and because of the greater durability of the pavement."



CROSS-SECTIONAL VIEW OF STEEL-CLAD PAVEMENT.

The makers claim that there is no traffic too heavy for this pavement, and they recommend it particularly for use around warehouses, milk and produce depots, railway stations, yards, stables—in fact, in any place where the strongest and most durable kind of pavement is desired. The other variety of this pavement, steel-clad cement, is designed for use in small cities and towns where traffic is light and where the cost is important. To quote again:

"Recent developments in the manufacture of Portland cement in this country have brought about conditions which make it unnecessary for the small cities and towns to deny themselves the great advantage of good pavements any longer. By the use of the steel-clad cement pavements the cost will be within the reach of all. It is said that when cement is reinforced with a proper amount of steel it will produce an almost indestructible wearing surface. . . . To provide for contraction and expansion a steel plate is set into the concrete at proper intervals, which is withdrawn before the cement has thoroughly hardened and the joints then filled with cement or pitch. The wearing surface is provided with half-round grooves to prevent slipping on the pavement."

MUST WE BEWARE OF SPECIALISM?

THAT in all studies except those of physical science specialists are impracticable dreamers and specialization the curse of civilization is asserted by John Beattie Crozier in *The Fortnightly Review* (January). Specialism in physical science is a success, Mr. Crozier thinks, because the laws of physical science are well understood and have been reduced to a general system. In history or sociology, on the other hand, we have no such universal laws, and, therefore, we must beware of confidence in the results announced by those who have specialized along these lines. Says the author:

"Let any government or private philanthropist who is contemplating the founding of new universities for 'original research' in these historical specialisms pause and consider it well; for with

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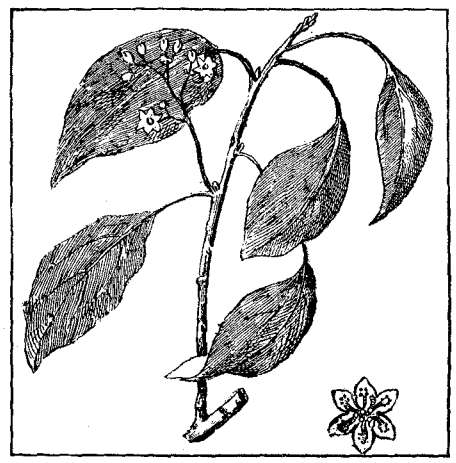
the prestige that now attaches to *all* specialisms in the public mind, owing to their triumph in the physical sciences, these universities, if established, would deliver the public over to the despotism of a race of dreamers, theorists, and impracticals, compared with whom the isolated Rousseaus of the past would show as but single locusts to an invading swarm; and the multiplied isolated excavations which they would everywhere throw up along the landscape of knowledge would, like those coffins of the dead which cumber the Chinese fields, prove permanent obstacles to all true progress. Even as it is, the proposal to add a new academic chair on any large and important subject of human interest is felt as a nightmare by men of broad general culture and insight everywhere, and adds a new terror to the literary life. . . . . .

"To sum up, we may say that the public may trust implicitly the results of specialism throughout the whole domain of the physical sciences, because they work under great general laws, like those of gravitation and the conservation and transmission of force, which are of universal validity; that they may trust provisionally the results of specialism in the biological and medical sciences, as the best that can be had under existing conditions and at the present stage, inasmuch as they also work under broad general conceptions, like natural selection and the science of medicine, which, altho not the final truth, contain the greatest amount of truth yet known; but that in the specialisms connected with history, religion, philosophy, psychology, politics, political economy, morals, and sociology, the public can place no real confidence whatever, until their results are everywhere overhauled and coordinated, and these specialisms themselves compelled to work under some generally accepted scheme of civilization as a whole."

HOW CAMPHOR GROWS.

THE action of the Japanese in making camphor a government monopoly in Formosa and in raising the price, together with the efforts of many inventors to find a cheaper substitute for it, have directed especial attention to this product of late. M. Paul Combes, in *Cosmos* (Paris, January 23), writes as follows of the situation:

"Throughout the world, but especially in Europe and America, there is a considerable consumption of camphor, amounting to about 10,400,000 pounds a year. Part of this is use medicinally. In Japan a certain proportion is utilized in the lacquer industry; in China it is burned to give light or in funeral ceremonies. But the chief use of camphor is in the celluloid industry, since it is the base of this product and of its principal derivatives, and since this industry has been considerably developed during the last few years.



Branch of camphor-laurel, natural size. Flower enlarged three times.

"Now camphor is chiefly extracted from the camphor-laurel (*Cinnamomum camphora*), a small tree of the laurel family, whose habitat is relatively restricted. . . . Nowhere is it so abundant as in the Island of Formosa. This island alone furnishes half of the total product of the globe, or 5,200,000 pounds. Japan grows 1,560,000 pounds. The rest comes from China, Java, Sumatra, and Florida. It should be mentioned that the camphor of Malaysia is not extracted from *Cinnamomum camphora*, but from *Dryobalanops aromatica*. This kind is extremely rare, and is almost all sent to China, where it is used exclusively at funerals. Its price is thirty to ninety times that of Japan camphor.

"Finally there is a kind of camphor obtained by distillation from a shrub, *Blumea balsamifera*, which grows in Burma and on the Malay peninsula. This is usually refined at Canton, whence four tons or so are exported annually to Europe."

After the Chino-Japanese war, when Japan took possession of Formosa, the Mikado's Government decreed protective measures and reduced to forty the number of persons authorized by it to extract camphor. Later, on July 1, 1899, the Formosa camphor-industry became a Japanese government monopoly. In virtue of this, the Government alone has the right to buy the camphor directly from the producer, who is furnished with a permit allowing him to extract it. On its part the Government has set up a large number of establishments for the extraction of camphor and of refineries furnished with modern appliances. We quote further:

Camphor-tree and apparatus for the extraction of Japanese camphor. Facsimile of Japanese manuscript.

"The results of this new régime are already apparent. In the Chinese days the island furnished about 200,000 pounds of camphor annually; to-day the production exceeds 5,000,000 pounds. But instead of being content with this, the Japanese Government, now the world's chief camphor producer, has conceived the plan of increasing the price little by little, so that while at New York it brought 2 francs [40 cents] a pound in 1898, in 1901 it had reached 3 francs [60 cents]. Now the United States alone use 2,000,000 pounds of camphor yearly. This rise in the price naturally affected a large number of industries that utilize the product, notably that of celluloid. So inventors at once set to work to replace it by similar products, such as menthol, naphthalin, formalin, insecticide powders, etc. Camphor has thus had to compete with these rivals, which are cheaper and, except, perhaps, in medicine, fill its place sufficiently well. Especially in the manufacture of celluloid, the substitution of naphthalin for camphor has produced a considerable fall in the price."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

COAL FROM PEAT BY ELECTRICITY.

A PROCESS recently invented in England, by which peat is turned to what is practically coal by an electrical process, is described in *Popular Mechanics* (February) by William H. Mason, United States consul-general. He says:

"At Charlton, in Kent, England, there has been exhibited during the past fortnight an electrical process for converting ordinary peat into firm, smokeless steam coal at a cost which promises to bring the product far within the price limit of steam fuel in Great Britain and continental Europe. The peat is cut and excavated by machinery, loaded into dumping-cars which convey it from the bog to the plant, where it is packed into rotary iron cylinders of a peculiar construction. The cylinders being rotated at high velocity, the centrifugal pressure, aided by an interior beating device, expels all but a small remnant of the eighty per cent. of water which the material originally contained. Electrodes connected by conductors with a dynamo are then inserted in the cylinders in such a manner that the mass of centrifugally dried peat becomes the medium through which is completed the circuit between the electrodes. The resistance offered by the peat, like the filament of an incandescent lamp, generates heat which carbonizes the ma-

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terial, producing a mass of disintegrated black globules, which retain all the valuable elements of the original material. This part of the process, which depends largely upon the conductivity of the peat, may be promoted by moistening the mass with certain cheap liquid chemicals, the use of which is covered by the patent. From the cylinders the carbonized material passes to machines, which knead it into a putty-like mass, which is then pressed into briquettes or left to dry and harden in masses, which are broken into lumps, screened and graded like ordinary coal. Among the special advantages claimed for this method is the fact that the electrical current converts but does not destroy any of the valuable elements of the peat, whereas coking by fire heat expels a large percentage of these elements in the form of gases, which, being either wasted or burned as fuel beneath the retorts, are lost from the composition of the ultimate product. Briquettes produced by this method can be compactly stowed on shipboard or elsewhere; they are practically smokeless, leave no clinkers at all, and have the high thermal value of 9,000 British units. The cost of a plant capable of treating 100 tons of peat per day is stated to be $19,500. The actual cost of producing one ton of peat fuel by this process is stated to be $1.21, equal for all steam-generating purposes to a ton of South Wales steam-coal, which costs at the mouth of the mine $2.02. These are given as the economic results in a location where the electric current used by the process is generated by steam. In districts where generators can be driven within a working radius of peat bogs by water-power, the cost of production would be proportionately reduced. There are in New England and in the Middle and Western States vast beds of peat which have been heretofore left neglected as waste material in the economy of nature."

PHOTOGRAPHS OF LIGHTNING AND WHAT THEY TEACH.

"NEVER neglect an opportunity to take photographs during a thunder-storm"—such is the advice given to amateur photographers by M. E. Touchet, secretary of the Astronomical Society of France, in an article on "The Form and Structure of Lightning," in *La Nature* (Paris, January 30). Almost all that we know on this subject has been the result of photography, and an amateur photograph of a lightning-flash is often as valuable as one taken by a scientific expert. There is little to be done except to open the shutter of the camera, point it toward the storm and let the lightning-flash photograph itself. Says M. Touchet:

"To record the appearance of lightning with a pencil is a Utopian plan. Those who have photographed it know how different the image so registered is from the appearance to the eye. Photography is, then, the best method to study lightning, altho the eye may be utilized for special observations.

"An instructive point is that of the duration of lightning. Generally 'lightning' is a synonym for instantaneousness, the symbol of rapidity. This is one of the beliefs that science has destroyed by showing us the truth. . . . Certain flashes are made up of one or several instantaneous discharges separated by intervals of one-tenth to one-twentieth of a second. The beginning of the flash is usually marked by an illumination lasting about one-quarter of a second. The total duration of the flash may thus be one-quarter to one-half of a second, or even more.

"In 1830 Rivière wrote in his 'Treatise on Geography and Geology': 'We must perhaps consider a lightning discharge not as a single electric spark, but rather as a series of sparks, of which the first brings on the others, each spark producing a noise, the reunion of which causes the sound of thunder.'

"It is easy to show that this hypothesis of several successive explosions is inadmissible to explain the prolonged rolling of thunder, for the different explosions, all taking place in less than a second, would produce almost a single impression on the ear. The explanation that appears most probable is that when there is a flash the sound is produced nearly at the same instant at all its points. As these are at different distances from the observer, the noise of the explosion does not reach him all at the same time. The result is a continuous roar, since the discharge is continuous, with variations dependent on its form and intensity, and on echoes from terrestrial objects and clouds."

The interval between the partial discharges, the writer goes on to say, is about one-tenth of a second—that is to say, nearly the limit of visual perception. We may thus explain the trembling observed in certain flashes—that is, it is due to the fact that the partial discharges may almost be distinguished. Prinz thinks that this is the explanation of the peculiar glow which sometimes follows very brilliant flashes, and has been compared by M. Pockel to the appearance of an incandescent lamp when the current is broken. M. Touchet is convinced that it is not due to successive flashes, but to something different, perhaps incandescence or phosphorescence. He writes further:

"An interesting point remains to be elucidated. We have seen that lightning consists of a series of practically instantaneous discharges. It is difficult for the mind to get an idea of a spark several miles long being produced at the same instant in all its parts, as Maxwell's theory requires. In many flashes we have the sensation of direction in the aerial spark, which seems to move from one point to another. This implies duration and a displacement of something. Here also photography might probably aid us, and by the use of rotating shutters of great speed it is not impossible that we may gather important data bearing on this point.

"The phenomenon of 'black lightning,' noted above, is very curious and bothered early observers very greatly. It depends solely on the sensitive surface. The action of intense light on a 'fogged' plate is to remove the 'fog' and reverse the image. . . . This is what happens with lightning. If a plate is exposed for several minutes during a storm, the diffused or sheet lightning 'fog' it, and if there are brilliant flashes, these clear the fog away and reverse the effect, so that the flash appears black in the print."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"ELECTRIC fans of the warm-weather order have other uses than the familiar one of stirring up the air in times of summer heat and thus affording relief to perspiring humanity," says *Cassier's Magazine*. "As a means of preventing the frosting of display windows of shops in winter time there is nothing simpler or more effective than the air blast of such a fan directed against the glass. The philosophy of the thing is plain. The evaporative effect of the air current simply prevents condensation of moisture upon the window, and affords relief from an annoyance which generally is sought, but only imperfectly attained, through various other awkward means."

THE recent fall of an electric elevator in a nineteen-story Broadway office building prompts *Electricity* to say the following about elevator men in general: "In 1898 the city compelled elevator men to be examined. It is true the examination left much to be desired, but the moral effect was good. An elevator man before going before the board *generally* took the trouble to study up the working of his elevator to a greater or less extent, which did him no harm. A large number of so-called elevator men, operating lifts in this city at the present time, are nothing more than boys, who have no more idea as to what would happen or what does happen if they yank the elevator rope hard than an unborn child. It is about time the city held another examination for elevator men, and it is to be hoped that the questions asked will be of more vital importance than those asked six years ago."

"THE strangest, weirdest method of embalming ever thought of has just been patented by a Russian residing in New York State," says *Popular Mechanics* (February). "The corpse is to be encased in the center of a solid block of pure glass, through which the features and outlines of the body will be perfectly visible. As no air can ever possibly enter, the remains are expected to be preserved for centuries. The inventor hopes that some day a vast mausoleum of noted and gifted men will be erected, in which it will be deemed the highest honor to be thus preserved for future generations. . . . The mechanical process which is to make all this possible, and on which the United States Government has granted a patent, is quite simple. The remains are first surrounded with a coating of sodium silicate, or water glass, which is allowed to dry. When the water has been sufficiently evaporated, the subject is placed in a mold which is to determine the size of the glass block, and molten glass poured until the mold or flask is filled."

"IT must be remembered," says *The Electrical World and Engineer*, "that when one hears the word radium, it really means a salt of radium, generally the chlorid or bromid, since no one has yet obtained enough of the precious substance to risk in attempts at reduction to the metallic form, so far as we have yet heard. In fact, the metal itself when obtained might not possess radioactive properties at all, or might only possess them in a small degree, and it might very possibly turn out that radioactivity is characteristic of the decomposition of an unstable radium salt. . . . This being so, it is certainly not impertinent to inquire whether the radium gas is a general emanation from the radium salt as a whole, or from a possible component. . . . The derivation of helium from radium gas gives one no proper license to talk about the transmutation of metals. That all the so-called elements are derived from some parent substance or substances is an old theory, and one which in itself is probable enough, but all the data heretofore at hand indicate that the resolution of an element into its components is unlikely to be a simple or spontaneous process. Hence, it is well to go slowly in this radium-helium affair. The demonstrated facts taken merely at their face value are interesting and important enough without indulging in speculation."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

RUSSIA'S "DIVINELY APPOINTED MISSION."

"RUSSIA has never waged a war except for an ideal. No other country on earth or in history can say as much, except, perhaps, your own American republic." This surprising sentiment was voiced by a Russian officer in conversation with Senator Albert J. Beveridge in St. Petersburg three years ago. It is cited by the Senator in his new book, "The Russian Advance," to support his argument that the Russian people are inspired by "two sovereign ideals":

"These two ideals are, first, the preservation of religious faith, and, when the rest of the disputing world shall have grown weary of its spiritual conflicts, the restoration of the simple faith to all mankind; and the second is like unto the first—namely, the preservation of order, form, and authority in civil affairs, and when the rest of the world shall have completed its circle of liberty, and then license, and finally anarchy (which is what Russians believe we are doing), to restore to the confused, hopeless, struggling peoples of the earth those forms of social order and political authority which the Slav thinks are, after all, the foundation-stones of civilization.

"Incident to this last is the more immediate Russian idealistic purpose of spreading her dominions over all Asia. To the Russian mind, China is to be Russian, Persia is to be Russian, India is to be Russian. It is Russian power which is to restore the cross to Jerusalem. It is Holy Russia that is to bring the authority of His faith to the land where the Savior of mankind walked and taught and was crucified. So thinks the Russian."

The instinct toward Asiatic expansion has, then, at the root of it "a religious impulse." We quote further:

"The Russian religionist argues that some place in the world there must be, not only a church, but a *people* who preserve faith in its purity, fervor, and exaltation; not only a church, but a *people* who are really, genuinely religious; and that when the rest of the world, weary to death of the vain disputes about this or that point of doctrine or dogma, and with their faith in God Himself destroyed, shall cry out, like a child in darkness, it will be Russia's sacred and divinely appointed mission to give to her sister nations thus benighted an example of a people still believing, still trustful, still religious; a people in whose temples the sacred fire has never been permitted to die or even languish, and who have borne forward to the blessing of those who have submitted the cross of man's universal Lord. . . . . .

"Holy Russia looks to the regeneration of the world as one of her great, if, indeed, not her greatest historic mission. Of course, even the most fanatical Russian churchman does not consider this a thing of the present day, or the present decade, or the present century. Indeed, the centuries, to the thought of the Russian churchman (or, for that matter, the Russian statesman), are small matters. 'All in God's own time' is the motto of the Russian peasant. 'If the mills of the gods grind slowly' to us, they do not grind slowly to the Russian. He sees no particular reason for hurry. Let the processes of evil and good work out their distinct results naturally. Let the world's age-old battle between darkness and light not be waged in the flash of a spark struck from the meeting of swords of single combatants in some portion of the universal field. It is a gigantic struggle in which the decades are but moments and the centuries but hours. In the end light will conquer darkness, thinks the Russian; and, to his mind, the Christian faith is the all-conquering light and the Greek Orthodox Church the only true bearer of that sacred torch."

Senator Beveridge scouts the idea that Russia is "priest-ridden." He thinks it would be nearer the truth to say that "the Russian priest is people-ridden," since the people look upon the church as theirs, the icons as theirs, Christ as theirs, Jehovah as their father, etc., and regard the priest as "their servant, who is supposed to attend to certain necessary formulas to keep the great spiritual machine in motion." Russian priests are treated, we are told, "with an indifference and even a contempt which an American Protestant minister or Catholic priest would not tolerate for an instant." The real ground for a feeling of popular grievance lies rather in the iron-clad rules which make it impossible to escape the domination of the Greek Orthodox Church. Senator Beveridge writes on this point:

"The children of orthodox parents are orthodox by reason of that circumstance, and can not be anything else. They may become infidels in belief—atheists even. Nevertheless, they are members of the Greek Orthodox Church. They can not join any other. Moreover, the children even of a father or mother who is a member of the Greek Orthodox Church are, by reason of that circumstance, members of it, are baptized in it, and, most important of all, that fact constitutes a part of their civil status; for be it remembered that the Greek Orthodox Church and the Russian autocratic Government are woven inextricably into each other. They are socially one. The church-membership is a part of the civil life."

In spite of all that may be said to the contrary, Senator Beveridge contends that "there is a depth and breadth of religious life in Russia as pure and lofty as the world has seen since the Master lived and taught." He adds: "You may try to reason yourself out of it; you may debate with this one or that one, but you will come into possession of an internal and personal knowledge of that subject which no debating or arguing or reasoning can shake, much less overthrow. Indeed, all the writers who have with intelligent and sympathetic insight looked into Russian character have admitted in the last analysis that it is saturated with a pure religion and uplifted by a sincere faith."

SUCCESS OF WOMEN IN THE MINISTRY.

IN an article entitled "Shall Women Preach?" which recently (November 21) appeared in these pages, it was argued that woman is disqualified from successful ministry in the Christian church for the reasons (1) that such ministry involves celibacy on the part of women, and (2) that "the quality of a woman's mind is different from that of a man." These alleged disqualifications have not, of course, deterred women from entering the ministry in large numbers. In a single American denomination, the Congregational, there are as many as fifty-three women ministers, settled in twenty States and Territories. Of these, forty-five are married, and the great majority are in independent pastorates, performing all the varied functions of the Christian ministry. The Boston *Congregationalist* has been at some pains to collect material from all parts of the country setting forth just what is being done by these women ministers. In response to letters addressed to home missionary secretaries and superintendents and asking for their opinions as to the wisdom of utilizing the talent which certain women possess as preachers, only three adverse replies were received. The Iowa superintendent thinks that "in the matter of genuine missionary service they put men in the shade"; and the South Dakota superintendent says:

"With their womanly tact, intuitive knowledge of human nature and intellectual and spiritual graces they often succeed in winning men to Christ who escape the ordinary minister. They have those marked characteristics of a woman—patience, quiet endurance of hard toil, disappointments, and even temporary defeat, and thus show staying qualities which turn defeat into success, when men of self-conscious ability and restless ambition would give up in despair."

The Congregationalist comments editorially:

"There seems no adequate reason why a suitably qualified woman should not be a minister, unless she has children. But when the baby comes, then the need of the world seems to be concentrated in one tiny form with its appealing, absorbing helplessness; and theological disquisitions are cast to the winds at the sound of an infant's cry or the touch of clinging velvet fingers. Well is it for the church—and, indeed, for the great world—that this is so. With all her versatility, unless she has plenty of competent help and a genius for generalship, it is impossible for a woman to run a domestic bakery, laundry, hospital, and tailoring

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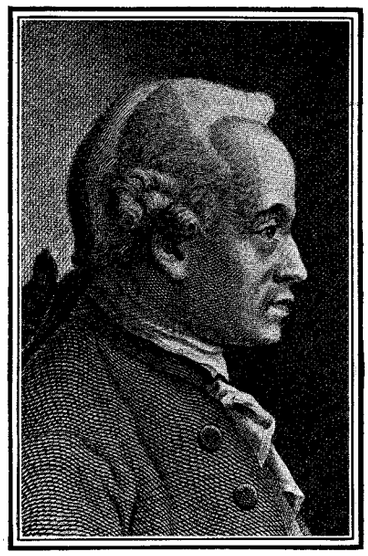
establishment and at the same time do justice to a pastorate. Either the church or the family must suffer. This perhaps explains the refrain which frequently appears in the record of these women: 'Has given up the pastorate to devote herself to her family.'

"Just as naturally and readily as the married woman slips into the pastorate to meet a need which no one else at hand could satisfy, so she will slip out again at the call of a more immediate and commanding need. For this reason it is perhaps unwise for her to spend years in elaborate preparation unless circumstances justify the expectation that this will be her life work. Without this preparation she can not command the respect as an intellectual teacher which is accorded her better equipped brethren. But if experimental knowledge of life in its deepest and tenderest phases, intuitive insight into human nature, acquaintance with God developed through prayer and obedience to the leadings of the Spirit, persuasive power due to sympathy and tact, to say nothing of more practical virtues, such as economy and inventiveness—if these qualities are of value in the pastoral office, then the married woman who possesses them, even without technical training, has a place in the Christian ministry all her own. On the other hand, all honor to those brave and whole-hearted young women who, like Sarah Dixon, Laura Wild, and Alice Stebbins, give themselves unreservedly to thorough preparation that they may render the best possible service, be it longer or shorter, in their sacred calling!"

KANT'S CONTRIBUTION TO RELIGIOUS THOUGHT.

CITIZENS of Königsberg, the home of Immanuel Kant, celebrated the hundredth anniversary of his death (February 12) by unveiling a memorial tablet to his memory. In this country several critical and expository articles on Kant's philosophy have appeared. Prof. Josiah Royce, of Harvard University, who considers Kant "the most influential thinker in the history of German thought," and who points out that a prominent philosophical periodical, the *Kantstudien*, still exists to bear witness to his influence, endeavors to estimate (in the New York *Evening Post*, February 13) the religious significance of Kant. "Altho his philosophical teachings appear at first sight so negative," says Professor Royce, "yet one of his principal interests lay in attempting to give a sound foundation and a definite office in life to religious faith; and his influence has been nowhere more felt than in the recent developments of the philosophy of religion." We quote further:



IMMANUEL KANT (1724–1804).
"His influence," says Professor Royce, of Harvard University, "has been nowhere more felt than in the recent developments of the philosophy of religion."

"Modern philosophy, before the time of Kant, had long been concerned with this issue: Is experience or is reason our principal guide in the search for the ultimate truth of things? . . . The problem of finding out the true relation of these two factors of human knowledge, reason and experience, had become by Kant's time acute. Kant attempted a new synthesis. First he distinguished, within our rational nature, between our intellectual powers in so far as they are inevitably and inseparably united to experience, and these same powers in so far as they are naturally disposed to attempt ideal constructions, such as give us our rational ideas of God, and such as consequently aim beyond anything that experience can ever show to our senses. Our intellectual processes of the first type, which devote themselves to setting our experience into order, Kant called, in their totality, the understanding. Those of the second type, which inevitably devote themselves to conceiving an ideal realm beyond all experience, Kant called the processes of the reason in the proper and narrower sense of that term. . . . . .

"The reason in us is that power which is concerned with conceiving such ideas as those of God, of duty, of the freedom of will that makes the doing of duty possible, and of the immortality that a being who has an endless ethical task to perform inevitably demands. That we have such ideas, we are aware. That they mean much to us, is certain. That they are necessary to the reason, Kant maintains. That they are not vague ideas, but are perfectly and unequivocally definable, he insists. But are they true?

"Kant's answer is: We can indeed absolutely demonstrate what our duty is. The moral law is rationally absolute. But we can give no theoretical proof whatever that those of the ideas of the reason that relate to God, and to other realities, are true. Yet we can assert that, as ethical beings, we are bound to act as if these ideas were known to be true; and we are also necessarily disposed to a certain indemonstrable but strictly rational and practical faith that they *are* true. Their truth is thus neither an axiom nor a theorem, but a postulate—that is, a morally necessary demand that we make—a demand addressed equally to ourselves and to the world; a demand addressed to ourselves that, as rational beings, we shall act as if our ideas of God, immortality, and freedom were known to be true, and shall thereby assure our own reasonableness and moral confidence of action; a demand, addressed to the world, that it shall always, as our own conceived world, be interpreted in harmony with these postulates."

Surveying the doctrine thus sketched, in its connections, we find that it involves three essential theses:

"First, the world as it is in itself is unknowable; and only the realm of human experience is the just object of human theoretical science, question, and research. Secondly, every lawful and orderly aspect of human experience is due to the working of our own understanding, so that, apart from our intelligent interpretation of experience, sense shows us only chaos, while what we get out of our study of nature exhibits to us only those types of law which our own understanding has, not capriciously indeed, but of its own necessity, first thought into nature. Thirdly, our 'pure thought,' our reason, proper, can reveal to us no theoretical demonstrable absolute verities about the nature of things, but can only show us, on the one hand, what our moral duty is, and, on the other hand, what, as rational beings, we are bound practically to assume as true, not as a matter of knowledge, but as faith.

"Thus, as Kant holds, the limits of possible human knowledge, and the sphere of necessary and rational faith, are marked out, justified, and rendered unmistakable."

REPLY OF THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY TO DR. MOXOM.

THE American Bible Society has issued an open statement replying at some length to the rather sensational charges against its administration recently made by the Rev. Dr. Philip S. Moxom, of Springfield, Mass. (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, January 30). The society declares that it "invites critical inspection of all its methods," and that "those who know most about the society's affairs, and are in most intimate touch with it, are emphatic in their judgment that the great trust is economically administered." We append Dr. Moxom's principal charges and the answers made by the society:

(1) *Charge:* That the society employs an extravagant office staff. *Answer:* The executive officers of the American Bible Society are three secretaries and a treasurer. The treasurer is not simply the custodian of its funds. In addition to all the responsibility in connection with the receipts of the socety, and examination and care of the accounts of the various foreign agencies, he has the supervision of the Bible House, a large building in New York city, about half of which is occupied by the offices, stock-rooms, and manufacturing establishment of the society. The three secretaries

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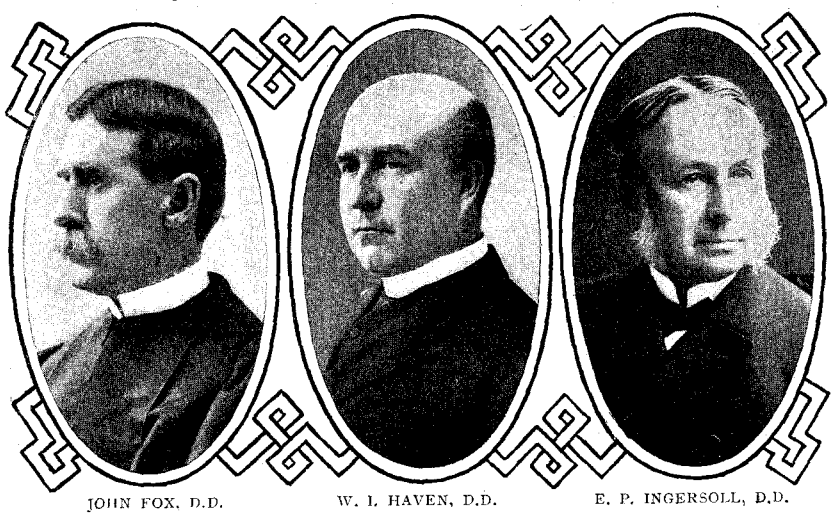


JOHN FOX, D.D. W. I. HAVEN, D.D. E. P. INGERSOLL, D.D.
SECRETARIES OF THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

have a continuous and difficult correspondence with thirteen foreign agencies; with missionary organizations working in lands where the society has no established agency; and with individuals in every State in the Union. They have to keep in touch with the progress of the various translations and revisions of the Bible which are going forward throughout the world. They have to prepare and edit the literature of the society. Besides all this, there rests upon the secretaries the important task of presenting the cause before the American churches. If strictly denominational boards require three and four secretaries when all of the facilities of the denominations are at their disposal, how can a society related to the whole body of the Protestant churches in America adequately forward its work with less?

(2) *Charge:* That the officers' salaries of $5,000 are excessive. *Answer:* The secretaries of the Presbyterian boards of foreign missions and of home missions, the secretaries of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the executive officers of the Board of Education and Sunday School Work, and other such organizations representing the Methodist Episcopal Church and other churches in New York city, are paid exactly this same salary.

(3) *Charge:* That the administrative expenses are in excess of the contributions from living donors. *Answer:* Expenses for 1903 were $54,682, the gifts from living donors $98,085. Why does Dr. Moxom confine his statement to receipts from churches? To this should be added receipts from individuals and from the auxiliaries which consist almost entirely of church collections.

(4) *Charge:* That the agent in Massachusetts has been paid a salary in excess of the legitimate receipts from the field. *Answer:* The Rev. A. S. Colton, the agent in question, was paid $1,500 in 1899 and $1,600 in 1900 and 1901. During these years the receipts from Massachusetts, as recorded in the reports of the American Bible Society, amounted to $12,387—$11,375—$14,739 respectively. During the years 1902-03 Mr. Colton was made field agent for Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, and was paid a salary of $1,800. The receipts from that entire territory for 1902 were $22,955.16, and for 1903 $40,819.52. Mr. Colton was not appointed simply and solely to solicit individual gifts, but to stimulate interest throughout his entire region, and for this purpose and in this work he has been diligent, energetic, and worthy of the confidence of the society.

(5) *Charge:* That the society makes a profit on its Bibles. *Answer:* The society sells no Scriptures at a profit. All its publications in this country and abroad are sold at cost, or at very much less than cost, to meet the needs and exigencies of the poor.

(6) *Charge:* That the society has abolished colportage work in the United States. *Answer:* A careful study of local needs indicates that, save among certain special populations in the United States, the need of colportage work on the part of the national society is relatively small, as compared with the great needs of the vast foreign missionary field. It, however, should be noted that by many methods the society is distributing thousands and tens of thousands of Scriptures in the United States. Its domestic circulation last year was 746,423.

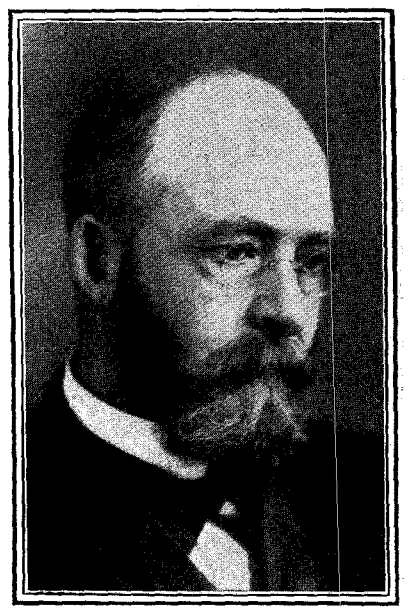
(7) *Charge:* That the society has unjustifiably intruded into the field of auxiliary societies. *Answer:* At a conference of the auxiliary societies, to which all the auxiliaries in the United States were bidden and which met in New York October, 1900, the following resolution was adopted: "That each society has a right to solicit for its support, the local society in its territory and the national society everywhere." Any other policy than this would be suicidal to the interests subserved by the American Bible Society.

(8) *Charge:* That the society persistently excludes all versions in English but the King James version. *Answer:* A special committee of the American Bible Society has been at work for some time considering the complications connected with the issuing of the Revised Version, which has, however, been requested only by a small, tho a distinguished portion of its constituency.

(9) *Charge:* That the society exaggerates the importance of its foreign donations. *Answer:* Dr. Moxom quotes the entire sum paid to all foreign missionary societies throughout the world for 1902 as $5,642, and to this he adds $4,000 as the total value of Bibles given to all denominations for foreign lands, but for some reason he omits to quote the sum of $44,035 mentioned on the same page as the value of books shipped to the society's foreign agencies, and $186,634 the amount of funds sent to these agencies, making a total of $230,670 sent that year to the foreign agencies.

(10) *Charge:* That the society adds the rental of the Bible House to the price of the books, thereby increasing their value beyond what is legitimate. *Answer:* The so-called rental of $7,000 for that very large portion of the Bible House occupied is a very modest charge for such an expense, and very properly charged to the cost of books.

(11) *Charge:* That the society has carried over considerable available funds from year to year, and, therefore, is in no need of the gifts of the people. *Answer:* The amount of the society's trust funds is $635,613. Of these only on $522,120 is the income available. This income, which amounted in 1903 to $18,486, is a very small amount relatively to the annual needs of the society. One of the largest sources of income of the American Bible Society has been that of legacies. These legacies have fluctuated in amount during the last ten years from $247,159, the largest sum received, in 1894, to $53,926, the smallest amount received, in 1903, the average of the legacies during the period of ten years having been $106,927. The facts that these available funds are now approaching exhaustion, and that the receipts from legacies of the last year have fallen so far below the average referred to, are what create the crisis of the society and the need for enlarged giving on the part of all friends for the distribution of the Scriptures at home and abroad.



THE REV. PHILIP S. MOXOM, D.D.,
Pastor of South Congregational Church, Springfield, Mass.

A national appeal in behalf of the American Bible Society has recently been issued from Washington, bearing the signatures of Theodore Roosevelt, Grover Cleveland, Melville W. Fuller, John Hay, and other eminent Americans. "No thoughtful man," it declares, "can doubt that to decrease the circulation and use of the Bible among the people would seriously menace the highest interest of civilized humanity. Inasmuch as the work of the society is in danger of being seriously crippled from lack of funds, its appeals for aid should meet generous response from all who love American institutions. We owe a debt to the Bible which can be

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partly paid now by carrying forward this great undertaking with increased vigor." March 6 is to be observed both in this country and in England as a "Universal Bible Sunday," in celebration of the centenary of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

RELIGIOUS FERMENT IN INDIA.

RELIGIOUSLY, as well as ethnologically, India presents a background for many conflicting tendencies and agitations. Some of these are described by a German writer, Dr. Julius Rochter, in an article in the *Allgemeine Missions-Zeitschrift* (Berlin, No. 12) from which we glean the following facts:

During the past few years there have been in India a number of serious religious movements, such as the revival of Hinduism. There have also been many petty controversies over minor questions which keep the masses in a state of constant ferment. Native social reformers have come into prominence, and are protesting in convention and press against the cruel treatment of widows, the ignorance of women, the abuses in the temples, and like evils. Not long ago, a well-known Brahman teacher, Virasalignam Pantula, created a sensation by effecting the marriages of several widows. The "reformers," who have encountered bitter opposition and are denounced as "Christians in disguise," are becoming quite an important factor in Indian life, and recently compelled the Government to raise the legal age of marriage for girls from ten to twelve years. When the new decree was first made public, the results were startling. Wild men rushed through the streets of Calcutta crying, "Our religion is in danger!" Protest meetings, arranged in many cities, were attended by hundreds of thousands of people. But the Government remained firm.

The cow was recently the center of an agitation of equal intensity. Hindus are unable to reconcile themselves to Moslems and Europeans who kill and eat the most sacred animal of India, "the mother of the universe," and attempts were made to have laws passed forbidding the killing of cattle. The movement spread like wildfire; societies were organized all over India, public addresses were delivered, tracts and brochures scattered by the tens of thousands, and several papers were established in the interests of the cause. Pious Hindus were commanded to lay aside at every meal a handful of rice (worth one cent) to aid the propaganda. Traveling ascetics kept up the agitation, and riots occurred in several places. In this matter the Government has proved unyielding.

The ape is also regarded as sacred in India, and the destruction of apes in Benares and other places where they have overrun the temples and become a pest, has excited great popular indignation. In one case seven hundred apes were killed by order of a native city council. This led to protest-meetings in hundreds of places, and in this case the Government was more yielding to Hindu demands.

Many circumstances have combined to encourage the revival of Hinduism throughout the land. Not the least potent factors in this revival have originated among the Western peoples. Such occidental savants as Prof. Max Müller, of Oxford, and Professor Deussen, of Kiel, have lauded the religion and the philosophy of India to the skies, and the Hindus have taken these laudations seriously, spreading the news over all India that the latter had declared that the Vedanta is not only the deepest philosophy, but also the most satisfying religion and the most powerful morality. The propaganda of Annie Besant, the influence of Dr. Richardson and his Central India College, and of Colonel Olcott and Madame Blavatsky, and the preaching of theosophy in India, should also be mentioned in this connection. A strong impetus to the revival came from the Chicago Parliament of Religions, from which the learned Indian representative, Swami Vivekananda, returned with the announcement of a great moral victory over all competitors. The people in India are convinced that since that convention there are innumerable hosts, including the more learned professors and savants throughout the Western lands, who are only anxiously waiting for a good opportunity to embrace Hinduism.

The methods by which this revival of the old faith is sought are varied. One of the most conservative teachers, Aryo Somadj, demands an uncompromising return to the old religious authorities. This movement has been particularly dangerous to the work of Christian missionaries. "Only the Vedas!" is its battle-cry. Another movement is that headed by Sir Seyjid Ahmad Khan and Mirza Ghulam Achmed, and is substantially a religious rationalism. This is specifically a movement within the Mohammedan peoples, and culminates in the cry, "Islam is reason and reason in Islam!" It denies all revelation, miracles, prophecy, and all supernatural elements in religious thought and life.

A remarkable religious syncretism is advocated by Ghulam Ahmad, of Qadian (Punjab), whose purpose is to effect a union between Christianity and Mohammedanism. He is a Moslem theologian, but strongly under Christian influences, and publishes a special journal, *The Review of Religions*, as the organ of his propaganda. He declares that he is the promised Messiah of the Christians and the promised Mahdi of the Moslems in one person. He does not claim to be the Messiah who appeared in Palestine nineteen hundred years ago, but he comes "in the spirit and the power of the Messiah," as a John the Baptist, or, as he declares, as "an Elijah," challenging the claims of John Alexander Dowie, of Chicago. He declares that many of the teachings of Christianity are false, notably the doctrine that Jesus died on the cross. This was only a seeming death, the disciples having cured the wounds of the master by a secret salve from India, the *Marhan i Isa*, the "Jesus salve." He maintains, further, that Jesus afterward went to India, and died at the age of one hundred and twenty years in Svinagor, where his tomb is still to be found. It is accordingly in India where the real teachings of Jesus have been preserved and propagated.

Orthodox Islam has naturally taken a determined stand against this mongrel creed, as has also Christianity. The leader of this movement calls himself *Masil i Masih—i.e.*, the Shadow or the Picture of the Messiah.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE next Dowie crusade is to be directed against Utah. Three of the chief officers of Dowie's church visited Salt Lake City a few days ago, and announced that an army of 5,000 will invade the city in August.

TEN thousand St. Louis women invoked divine assistance last week in their campaign against the Sunday saloon. The members of the Women's Christian Temperance Union met daily from 11 A.M. to noon for prayer, while others prayed at their homes.

THE second annual convention of the Religious Education Association will be held in Philadelphia, March 2-4, and the subject for general discussion will be "The Bible in Practical Life." Among the speakers announced are leading college presidents and professors, ecclesiastical officials, including Archbishop Ireland and a Jewish rabbi, as well as many pastors, editors, and others prominent in public service.

JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN, England's distinguished ex-Secretary of the Colonies, has figured in many rôles, but few are aware that he has been prominent in Sunday-school work. Says *The Pilgrim Teacher* (February): "With the possible exception of Mr. Gladstone, he is the only English cabinet minister who is on record as ever having taught a Bible class. His teaching was in connection with Methodist chapels in Birmingham and Carter's Lane in London."

THE Rev. Robert A. Ellwood, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Wilmington, Del., who came into prominence at the time of the Wilmington lynching several months ago by preaching a sensational sermon, has been tried by his local Presbytery. This body finds him "guilty of unministerial and unchristian conduct in that he preached an unsound and unwise sermon," tending to "lessen reverence and respect for constitutional authorities entrusted with the maintenance of civil law." It contents itself, however, with "affectionately counseling Mr. Ellwood to be more judicious in his utterances in the future."

IN view of the present situation in the Far East, with the probability that Korea will be the main field of conflict between the Russian and Japanese land forces, the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church has cabled the Rev. Stephen A. Beck at Seoul recommending cautious action and urging that the safety of the women and children be secured. The last letter, which came to the office of the society from Korea, was dated January 1, and declared that no danger was apprehended, unless in the interior. The Methodist Church has thirty-two missionaries in Korea, twelve of whom are supported by the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society.

THE Young Men's Christian Association of North America have interests in Japan which make them deeply concerned in watching the progress of the war and the possible later invasion of Japan. There are now six American secretaries in Japan. Galen M. Fischer, of California, is national general secretary and V. W. Helm, of Indiana, national secretary for the city work; G. S. Phelps, of Michigan, is secretary at Kioto, George Gleason, of Massachusetts, is secretary at Osaka, and C. V. Hibbard, of Wisconsin, is student secretary at Tokyo. The Japanese associations are planning to undertake an army work similar to that done by the American associations during the Spanish war.

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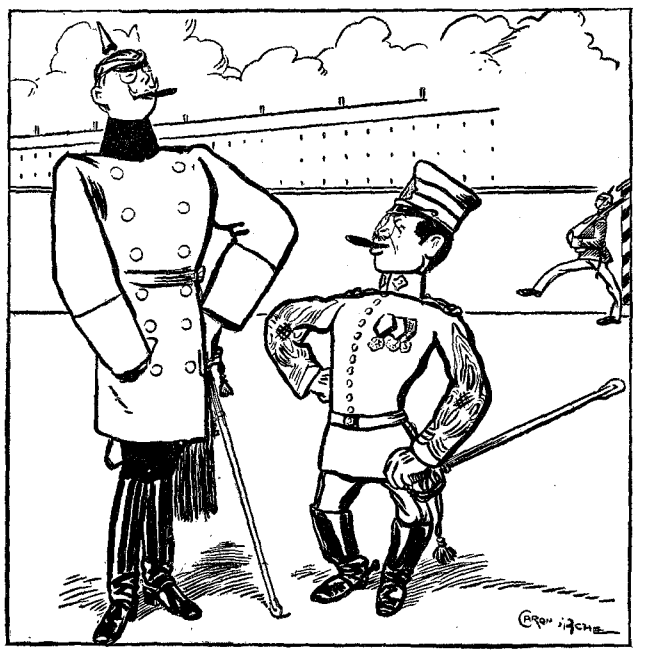
FOREIGN TOPICS.

THE OPPOSING ARMIES.

EVENTS in the Far East have not modified the view, repeatedly set forth in London organs, that a decisive battle on land between the forces of Russia and those of Japan will not take place for the present. "The naval question must first be settled," as the London *Times* puts it, altho the London *Standard* remembers that "war is full of surprises." What we are now witnessing, according to the strategists whose anonymous views find their way into *The Mail* and *The News* of London, is a series of skirmishes on land, "altho the sea fighting must be hot." As a means of forecasting the fate of the first great land battle, English newspapers are calculating the size of the Russian army available on the spot. The London *Times* feels certain that 150,000 men are all that can be accounted for east of Lake Baikal, and it has formed a very erroneous impression of the facts if Russia can strengthen her army much beyond the figure given owing to the condition of the Siberian railway. But the well-edited military organ, the *Militär Wochenblatt* (Berlin), supposed to be an exponent of the opinions of the German general staff, presents the military situation in a different light. It calculates that Russia has 231,450 available troops in the Far East, and that the famous and much-discussed railway can afford them adequate transportation. These forces are divded by the military organ into two classes—one ready for the field at any moment and amounting to 174,950 men, and the other constituting a reserve for garrison and general guard purposes. Officers as well as rank and file are represented as in good condition.



AMBITION.

JAPANESE MARS (to European Mars): "At last we have the same tailor." —*Le Figaro* (Paris).

As regards Japan, the difference between English opinion and Continental opinion is not less marked; for, while the London organs already named consider the Mikado able to send out as an advance army at least 150,000 men and to supplement the force with perhaps 350,000 troops in addition, the *Militär Wochenblatt* considers Japan's utmost armed force, for the purposes of war on the Asiatic mainland, to be about 250,000 men. The military correspondent of the *Journal des Débats* (Paris) indorses this German opinion. He thinks Japan will be confronted by 200,000 Russian troops from the very first. "To-morrow it will be perhaps 300,000, and later on still more, if necessary." This authority forms a poor estimate of the fighting quality of the Japanese soldiers. He represents the Russian generals as confident of victory on land, and he does not deem this confidence unwarranted. Russian organs affect to deem Japan contemptible as a military Power, the following from the pen of a Russian military expert, Mr. P. Krassnoff, in the *Russ* (St. Petersburg), being typical:

"The Japanese cavalry sit very insecurely on their ill-saddled little steeds, and the troops, when seen near at hand, have a poor and badly drilled aspect. And these people want to take the field against us!

"Their heads are full of the regulations and the military manual. Tactically, they are ready for anything. The soldiers have been told from their youth up that there is nothing grander than to die for their fatherland. They are practised shots and capable in carrying out orders given by a strong commander. . . . They will be led by officers burning with hatred of Russia. They will land on the shore of the Asiatic continent, in an almost boundless expanse of territory, and seek a battle with the enemy—all in strict conformity to rule and instruction, pedantically, almost mechanically.

"And they will be confronted by an army into whose flesh and blood has been worn the military precept of Peter the Great—'as justification of his course, an officer may certainly allege that he has done this or that in accordance with the military regulations, but that will not be a discharge of his responsibility because, while military regulations are written down, time and circumstances are not written down.'

"The Japanese understand war as a science. The Russians understand it as an art."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WHAT RUSSIA RISKS.

SOMETHING very like wonder has been inspired in not a few well-informed organs on the continent of Europe at the pass to which Russia has allowed her affairs to drift. The *Frankfurter Zeitung*, so far as our observation extends, was the first to suggest, in apparent perfect good faith, that St. Petersburg's long delay in dealing with Tokyo (before the outbreak of war) might be due to something besides mere desire for procrastination. The Russian bureaucracy, in the opinion of the London *Times*, has long been "overwhelmed" by the number of problems facing it. It saw reason weeks ago to suspect that the advisers of the Czar were "being led much farther than they thought" in all that concerned the Far East. The only explanation that occurred to our authority was the fact that the best talent at the service of the Czar's Government was "absorbed elsewhere." The rumored restoration of M. de Witte to his post as Minister of Finance has recently been a topic in some French and Austrian papers, the idea being, evidently, that the Czar may be learning to distrust the party which recently gained his confidence.

The idea was later broached by the *Neue Frie Presse* (Vienna) and the *Européen* (Paris). Both are well informed regarding Russian affairs, and both agreed that a change for the worse had come over the bureaucracy since the elevation of M. de Plehve to power as Minister of the Interior. "This man," thought a writer in the latter paper, "has complicated every Russian problem." The Socialist *Vorwärts* (Berlin), noted for its frequent publication of M. de Plehve's "secret" circulars, indorsed this estimate, saying that "the importance of Russia's trouble with Japan is dwarfed in St. Petersburg's eyes by the magnitude of other troubles." The most acute of the crises, according to the Socialist daily, are "the growth of revolutionary sentiment among the students and the working classes," "the imminence of rebellion in the Transcaucasus," "disaffection in the army," and "smoldering embers in the Balkans." In addition there was the state of Finland, "a region too weak to rebel, but able enough to give trouble."

However, the London *Spectator*, whose judgment regarding Russian affairs is usually good, continues to believe that actual revolution in Russia is impossible, no matter what her troubles abroad may be. On the other hand, Japan's stake in the contest upon which she has entered is stated by the able English weekly

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to be "frightful—nothing more nor less than the national existence," an estimate not confirmed by the *Pester Lloyd* and the newspapers of the French and Austrian capitals. They seem to think that Great Britain would not permit the annihilation of Japan. That contingency is remote, if *The Westminster Gazette* (London) be accurate in saying that were the Japanese navy swept from the sea no foreign army could effect a landing in the island empire. Japan's land defenses, this paper thinks, are impregnable.

But whatever the risks incurred by Japan, those which Russia is now running—even apart from her internal complications—are considered by many English and German newspapers to be almost incalculable. The *National Zeitung* (Berlin), a Liberal organ, remarks that "Russia's vast area, formerly her source of strength, has now become a source of her weakness." Further:

"Gone forever are the days when it was in the power of Russia to concentrate her armed might unhindered against all Europe, while relying, at the same time, upon the immunity of her frontiers in all directions. Upon this immense advantage Russia has hitherto based her weight in the counsels of nations. She is now compelled to transfer her military and naval bases far to the east that she may not henceforth be defenseless against attack from two directions. For a long time henceforth she will find herself obliged to maintain in the eastern extremity of her Asiatic possessions a permanent force of 200,000 men at the lowest estimate, and during the period of hostilities this force must be greatly strengthened. . . . Russia from now on must face the predicament of preparing, like Germany, for attack on two sides."

Newspapers in England do not dwell exclusively upon the military and naval aspect of the risks now incurred by Russia. She must face, they think, well-nigh insoluble problems in diplomacy and in internal administration. "In the most patriotic and high-spirited circles of the Russian capital," to quote the London *Standard*, "it is frankly acknowledged that the condition of the exchequer, the state of the people, and the position of external affairs all point to the conclusion that no time could be less opportune for embarking on hostilities." "M. de Plehve, it is thought by many Russians, is succeeding only too well in creating bloody work for the Russian bayonet within the confines of his ministerial jurisdiction," to quote an apparently well-informed writer in the London *Times*. "The further irritation of an acute internal labor question almost as wide as the Russian Empire in Europe itself, since it touches the industrial forces of Russia from St. Petersburg to Baku and from Ufa to Warsaw, is considered by many intelligent Russians a great mistake—a mistake which may yet possibly prove more or less fatal to bureaucratic administration." *The Speaker* (London), organ of the extreme wing of the Liberal party, predicts that "the Near East will catch fire":

"Turkey would gladly see her ancient enemy so entangled on the farther side of Asia as to abandon all thought of reform, and suffer the Turk to go forward unheeded upon his ancient way. Bulgaria would feel at once relieved from the main apprehension which has hitherto stayed her hand from striking in defense of her kinsmen in Macedonia. With army and navy both occupied with Korea, it is at least less probable that Russia would take the extreme and dreaded step of seizing the Bulgarian ports on the Black Sea and declaring a suzerainty over the whole province. Thus it is that both sides look forward with hope to Russia's temporary disappearance from the Balkans. . . . On the Bulgarian side the danger of war has immensely increased since last autumn. The elections gave the war party a strong majority in the Sobranje. The people know that the Turks have been found out. They know that Englishmen who have visited Macedonia have revealed the truth of what has there been perpetrated, so that not even the British Prime Minister would dare to chatter about the balance of criminality now. More than all, Bulgaria, ill-prepared last autumn, has arms and army ready now. If things go as they are going, it is almost certain she will strike. And as for Turkey, from the first her desire, apart from the Sultan's will, has been for open war, and the winter has only increased the desire."

In France the organs which carry most weight, the *Temps*, the *Figaro*, and the *Journal des Débats*—all of Paris—agree that Russia will be able to meet all the exigencies of her situation. The last-named paper says Russia intends, if necessary, "to put army after army into the field" until her foe is "driven back by force of numbers." This theory evidently takes no account of the idea so often put forward in the London papers that the Siberian railway must break down under the strain to which it is even now subjected. A conspicuous feature of press opinion, indeed, is the diametrically opposite views of the military and diplomatic situation urged by British organs and by some continental European organs. Official organs in Berlin and Paris—as distinguised from the more independent press—seem to make light of the notion that Russia's internal difficulties are of a kind to hamper her in waging war. And a conspicuous Russian organ, the *Viedomosti* (Moscow),

IN A TIGHT PLACE. —*Punch* (London).

JAPAN AND RUSSIA (to Korea): "Don't fear. We are your friends and to prove it, you shall pay for the drinks." —*Fischietto* (Turin).

RESPECTING THE RIGHTS OF NEUTRALS.

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GENERAL DRAGOMIROFF,

"Russia's greatest living soldier," thinks the Paris *Journal des Débats*. Retired in something like disfavor last year, he has recently been summoned to St. Petersburg.

GENERAL BOZLEVSKI,

Russia's "emergency man," who is said to have been assigned the task of preventing the Japanese from blowing up the Siberian line east of Lake Baikal.

ADMIRAL SKRYDLOFF.

The "most discontented of Russians" in all that concerned military and naval arrangements in the Far East, he is now, it seems, to be associated with Admiral Alexeieff.

ADMIRAL MAKARROFF.

His motto is said to be a noted saying of Peter the Great: "The enemy will teach us how to defeat him." He is supposed to be on his way to take command of Russia's fleet in the Far East.

COMMANDERS WHO MUST WIN RUSSIA'S VICTORIES.

thinks the internal condition of the Czar's empire promising. To quote:

"During the past year our secret as well as our 'legal' revolutionists have made every possible effort to propagate the illusion of an organic ailment in the Russian state, that must be cured by a constitutional operation, altho this operation has had such a sorry effect upon the Western Powers which have been subjected to it. The struggle with this revolutionary propaganda has seriously preoccupied the Government during the past year in order that the weight of it, so heavy upon Russia at present, may be lifted.

"Unfortunately, all the measures taken for the purpose have as yet had only the character of palliatives. Not until the end of last year was the Ministry of the Interior in a position to adopt a whole series of reforms, fundamentally modifying our local, administrative, communal, and peasant institutions. Hence in the more remote provinces of our land the pernicious activity of the politically malevolent has had the widest possible field. But the reforms now impending will, it is to be hoped, restore the rural portions of our empire to perfect official health, unless, indeed, the reforms are not rendered nugatory by the evil-minded, who are so constantly active in too many of our provinces."

The hopes of the Ministry of the Interior will not be fulfilled in this respect, if the judgment of the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels) be not at fault. That paper regards the situation as serious, and it thinks that the Armenians are on the verge of "open revolt." It does not believe that the discontented Finlanders are in a position to give trouble. "General Bobrikoff has been too thorough there." But in the large manufacturing centers the working classes "only await their opportunity." Even the Jews are possibly in a position to give serious trouble, and we find *The Jewish Chronicle* saying:

"Tho 'the bitterness of death has passed' in Kishineff, the Russo-Jewish problem still remains in all its difficulty; and such is the state of unstable equilibrium in which the whole of the Russian Empire exists that no one can tell what to-morrow may bring forth. A defeat in the Far East might bring about a revolution, and the revolution might start even in those vast stretches of Siberia which have been peopled by Chinamen and disaffected Russians. But no one can say what may happen when the catastrophe comes, and, in the mean time, the participation of Jewish youth in the revolutionary movement supplies the pretext for further repression. First there is persecution. This drives a number of Jews into the arms of the revolutionists, and the fraternization with the revolutionaries provides, in turn, the excuse for additional persecution."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

REALITY AND UNREALITY OF "THE YELLOW PERIL."

RUSSIA'S intense surprise at the failure of the whole civilized world to rally to her support in the war with Japan—a surprise repeatedly expressed in the most official of Moscow and St. Petersburg organs—is partly due to "the gravity of the yellow peril," as the *Sanktpetersburgkiya Viedomosti* is fond of saying. Russia, according to the thesis of Prince Ukhtomsky's reactionary organ, is the white man's bulwark against the yellow horde. Pan-Mongolianism and its perils have now become a favorite topic with the newspapers of the Czar's dominions. Dealing with Japanese designs and the new form of the "yellow peril," C. Tiromiatnikoff, a writer on foreign and international questions, wrote as follows in the *Novoye Vremya* a week or so before the outbreak of hostilities:

"Reasoning soberly, not after the fashion of the Japanese, we should recognize that the alleged danger of Mongolian aggression is imaginary. Russian nomads, tho lower in economic rank than either the Chinese or Japanese, are an object of terror to both races owing to their greater militancy. The rôles, in fact, have been exchanged. The Orient has become more cultured than the semi-Western country which the Mongolian invaders once overran. . . . . .

"The Jap can not enter into the family of the peaceful Chinese, however strongly he may wish to, and the Chinaman can not unite with the Hindu except on the common ground of Buddhism, which condemns aggression and dissolves governmentalism. The yellow peril is the product of Western ignorance of Oriental characteristics and conditions.

"What really exists is a white peril, but this peril threatens the Orient. It is an awful and unconquerable peril, for it is destructive of the whole order of Oriental existence. The Eastern nations will attempt all manner of organization for the struggle against Western invasion from the south and west. Their alliances will be defensive rather than offensive, but the march of the Aryans can not be arrested. There may be injustice in this decree of destiny, but justice and equality are divine, not earthly, conceptions. The yellow man must yield and recede before the white,

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because he has not created any art, science, or literature. When he does create these things, he will have ceased to be yellow."

Another eminent publicist, M. Menshikoff, editor of the *Novoye Vremya*, is not at all sure that Pan-Mongolianism is not a serious menace to Europe. He believes, however, that if the West is energetic and united, the Orient can be put under proper control and prevented from making war on Western civilization and supremacy. He says in the same journal:

"China, as a mere association of 450,000,000 people of various nationalities, has no right to 'integrity.' China is not a nation, but an aggregation of ill-related nations having no common religion, no common language, no long common past, and no stable organization. She is weak because the Chinese care little about their national unity. Our subjects in Turkestan, for example, are quite satisfied with Russian rule and do not view it as a menace to their racial individuality. The tribes of China feel no sorrow when instead of their own mandarins French or Russians assume the duty of governing them. The Mongolians, the Manchus, the Tibetans, etc., are merely raw material for a nation, and it would be a colossal blunder for Europe to encourage or assist their consolidation into one nationality."

M. Menshikoff goes on to say that Russia might long since have conquered China and Japan had she been at all militant in her ambitions. She has been pacific and patient and trustful, but she can not go on along her traditional lines. The dangers of tomorrow must not be neglected. It is not good policy to wait for attacks. It is necessary to foresee and ward off evils. Menshikoff concludes that there is danger in the Far East, and that Russia must not permit herself to be left isolated for the conflict with the yellow races. These races must be placed under tutelage and control. We must not permit the reorganization and unification of China; the West should keep the Orient divided and physically unequal to coping with the culture of the Occident.

However, the English are not leaving the subject of Pan-Mongolianism entirely to the Russians, and some London papers arrive at conclusions quite different from those now reached throughout the dominions of Nicholas II. The "yellow peril" is a "bogey," thinks that eminent writer on Asiatic topics, Mr. D. C. Boulger, who takes up the subject at length in *The Ninteenth Century and After* (London), and declares that "in resolving the problem of the Far East we must proceed step by step and deal with each successive phase as it arises. The yellow peril is not practical politics to-day; it will be the affair of some future century." Further:

"The object of these [Russian] statements is clear. It is to rally France and Germany to the side of Russia, to revive in 1904 the triple alliance of 1895 which humiliated Japan in the hour of victory, and to avert, for the benefit of Russia, the unpleasant admission that she has gone too far and must draw back under the pressure of diplomacy or by the force of arms. These are the definite aims and objects which have made Russians set their wits together to conjure up the yellow peril, and some of their sympathetic friends in Paris are backing them up. In Berlin, too, the idea has been well received. . . . It is perfectly clear why the Russians are conjuring up the yellow peril, but the very reasons which are actuating them in creating this racial Frankenstein should make us see in it a yellow protection.

"The great and central fact upon which all these suppositions are based is the Chinese nation, four hundred millions or more of active, vigorous, unchanging, and self-perpetuating individuals, upon whom time, contact with European civilization, and the ravages of famine, pestilence, and war seem to have produced none of the accustomed and anticipated impressions and modifications. There we are confronted with an ocean of humanity, impassive, unimpressionable, for which we have no plummet, that is tranquil to-day, but that may at any time become agitated by some national upheaval as sudden and terrible as the typhoons that sweep its seas. It is not surprising that the imagination should run beyond the limits imposed by custom and common sense at the contemplation of a society and a nation which in all essentials are what they were at least two thousand five hundred years ago. But up to a recent period there had been no sense of grave peril as the result of this contemplation. The Chinese were distinctly free from the military spirit, and, what was still more assuring, they had effected no real progress in the military art. The purchase of modern arms and artillery had not made them any more formidable as opponents than they were in the gingal and bow and arrow period. The study of the Chinese question suggested then a mystery rather than a danger.

"But the progress accomplished by the sister nation of Japan raised apprehensions and changed the perspective. Here was one of the yellow races emancipating itself from a past scarcely less hoary than that of China and placing itself without an apparent effort on a level with the foremost nations of the world, and especially, and above all things, in military science and equipment. The overthrow of China in 1894-95 as a feat of arms did not count for much, but the scientific manner in which it was accomplished created a deep impression, and that impression was further deepened by the incidents of the international campaign in China in 1900-1901. There the Japanese were associated with the picked troops of all the Powers, and there is no disputing the fact that they displayed the greatest courage and dash of them all. If they had a competitor for the first place is was the Anglo-Chinese regiment led by English officers. This demonstration of what yellow troops could do on the field of battle was enhanced by the poor showing of the Russian troops. If a secret ballot had been possible of the opinions of the foreign commanders as to the merit of the different contingents, there is scarcely a doubt that the Japanese would have been placed first and the Russians last. . . . . .

"Under these circumstances it will be seen and admitted that Russia has displayed very considerable ingenuity in bringing up the yellow peril as such a menace to 'all Europeans' that they ought to band themselves together once more in China for the purpose of contributing to the success of Russia's own little game, or, as the hope can scarcely be indulged that England will turn upon her ally, that the triple alliance which revised the treaty of Shimonoseki to the detriment of the victor, should be resuscitated in order to arrest the progress of Japan and prevent the interference of England. Whether Russia succeeds or not in her plan, it is quite certain that she could not have conceived a more ingenious device for obtaining support in the coming struggle without having to make the admission that she stands in need of assistance against an Asiatic and, therefore, apparently weaker antagonist."
—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POINTS OF VIEW.

A GAME.—"Russia was bluffing all the time," according to *The Daily News* (London), "but she thought Japan was bluffing too."

IMPORTANT.—"The Korean Government," declares *Lloyd's Weekly News* (London), "has announced that it will observe neutrality."

RUSSIAN ANGER AT GREAT BRITAIN.—"Ever since the beginning of the trouble with Japan," says the *Grazhdanin* (St. Petersburg), "England has played a malignantly provocative part. This is the thanks Russia gets for not using her opportunity during the Boer War to annihilate England."

NEED FOR CAUTION.—"The reports circulated by correspondents of foreign newspapers," asserts the *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg), "are causing the greatest indignation in all circles in St. Petersburg. Apart from the circumstance that they are not in accordance with fact, these reports are colored in so biased a fashion as to make them appear to be invented."

A JAPANESE RETRACTION.—There is published in Tokyo a sensational daily, widely read by the masses and called the *Yorodzu*. It asserted recently that the British Minister to Japan is "an old rascal who has no regard even for married ladies." But the diplomatist in question is a gentleman of the highest character, declares the Paris *Temps*, and he lost no time in calling the matter to the attention of the Minister of Foreign Affairs at Tokyo. That official was indignant at the libel and at once sent for the editor of the offending newspaper, who announced in his next issue that "at the request of the Minister of Foreign Affairs we suspend our exposure."

WHEN PRESIDENT LOUBET GOES TO ROME.—"There is not the slightest likelihood at present that the Holy Father will consent to derogate from the rule which declares that under present circumstances the Holy See will decline to acknowledge in any way the presence in Rome of a Catholic head of state who comes here as the guest of Italian royalty," according to *The Tablet* (London), England's Roman Catholic organ. "The truth is being gradually recognized by the anticlerical organs, who lay the entire 'blame' of it on the shoulders of the Cardinal Secretary of State. He is a shade worse than Cardinal Rampolla, who constantly refused to let poor Pope Leo XIII. receive the Emperor of Austria or the King of Portugal or the President of France—for it seems that altho Pius X. yearns to receive M. Loubet, the terrible young Cardinal Merry del Val refuses to permit it."

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NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY

A ROMANCE OF DARTMOOR.

THE AMERICAN PRISONER. By Eden Phillpotts. Illustrated by Claude A. Shepperson. Cloth, 506 pp. Price, $1.50. The Macmillan Company.

THE title of this book, in connection with the subtitle, "A Romance of the West Country," might lead a person to suppose that he had before him a novel of the early days of our Central West. But Mr. Phillpotts has not gone so far from his favorite haunts as that. His story is placed at the opening years of the nineteenth century, during the war of 1812 and the Napoleonic wars, and its scenes are laid about the wind-swept waste of moorland, rock, and meadow, known as Dartmoor, in the southwest of England. It is in large measure new territory to American readers, and the author has treated it worthily. The author makes his usual careful study of the temper of the neighborhood and of the dialect employed by its inhabitants, which, by the way, seems to consist almost wholly in curious misusage of the personal pronouns, and in wrongly used plurals.

As in all true romances, a tale of parlous love is interwoven; but it does not here have the chief interest. The stroy of Maurice Malherb, the father of the heroine, is a character study of vital interest and consistency, and the reader finds himself, even at the most critical moments of the lovers' fortunes, wondering how the turn of events will affect the haughty, imperious, but humanly weak and lovable father. One never quite forgets that the other figures are characters in a book, but Maurice Malherb lives, touched into vitality by a thousand attributes of humanity. It is his inordinate ambition for the future of his family on the great, untamed moor, to which he has moved, his disdainful refusal of advice from those who are versed in the marvelous ways of the wild land, his intolerant contempt for the opinions of others, his ungovernable temper and great heart, and his partial realization of his own shortcomings, that form the elements for his character-building. The reader sees Malherb's inevitable descent into troubled waters and through his sin the reclamation of his character.

EDEN PHILLPOTTS.

The plot of the story is ingeniously constructed, with lovely Grace Malherb as the desired of all comers and as the center of the machinations of smooth Peter Norcot, rich wool-stapler and epigram-quoting villain. The favored lover is Cecil Stark, of Vermont, an American captive held in the great war prison at Prince Town. Not the least interesting feature of the romance is the light thrown on this historic old jail, within whose concentric walls are said to have been imprisoned seven thousand Americans and French. Several of the chapters deal intimately with the prison life and tell of the American's efforts to escape, one such attempt being historic.

The atmosphere of the story is well sustained. The futility of fighting nature on Dartmoor impresses the reader in the first chapter and remains to the last. The superstitions of the laborers at Fox Tor Farm, the implacable hatred Malherb inspired in Leaman Cloberry, "coney-catcher," the inevitable cross-purposes of Lovey Lee, the witch-like miser of the Moor, and her grandson, John, a boy of noble blood, but "born on the wrong side of the blanket"—these things are depicted with no little skill.

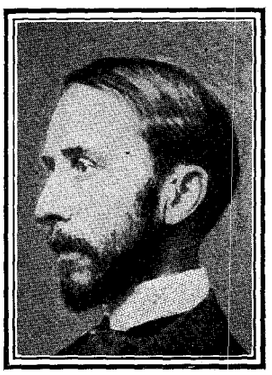
While we can not but be thankful to Mr. Phillpotts for a good novel, it is a pity that there is so much of it. The circumlocution and unnecessary divisions detract from the pleasure of recital. Written in 350 pages instead of in 500, the characterization need not have been weakened, and the romance might have gained much in strength of action and in charm.

A CHEAP LITTLE TALE.

THE CLOSE OF THE DAY. By Frank Spearman. Cloth, 224 pp. Price, $1.25. D. Appleton & Co.

A FORMER novel by Frank Spearman, "Doctor Bryson," on its publication some two years ago, received warm praise from THE LITERARY DIGEST, as being vigorous, aggressive, and earnest—one of the best literary productions of the West. This novel, "The Close of the Day," the third from the pen of the same author, is sadly disappointing. The author's aim is evidently to move the emotions, and the work insinuates the minor key; but it is doubtful if the lacrymal glands of his readers will be called into action.

George Durant is a man of forty, in a large coffee-house in Chicago. He is a wealthy bachelor, when the story opens, and gives "elegant" Sunday evening entertainments at his bachelor establishment on Michigan Avenue. He is a sort of *arbiter elegantiarum*. Here are some specimens of the author's strained endeavor to catch the shop-girl's ear. He speaks of "the new life in Chicago; the life in which tastes and means brought to the West the arts of living that had cost the East the ingenuity of so many minds and the period [*sic!*] of so many generations." He speaks of some one using "so frank words"; of a woman with "the sweetest, roguery smile"; of hair of "a winning brown"; and "her face took flushes as apples take sunshine." People are engaged "in frittering discussion"; there are in a box at the theater "brimming boys from Harvard and Yale"; and "to-night the homage set a good deal to her," whatever that may mean. "In the evening, Bessie had a company to meet Katharine," and they "were served with portions of dainty things." Bessie, or some equally vivacious young thing, exclaims, "Oh, let you and I get it," which gives the phrase a strabismus.



FRANK SPEARMAN.

George is "having a company in his beautiful, inviting apartments," when the story opens. He gets *angina pectoris* that night. Later he loses his money and dies in cheap quarters. He has fallen in love with the daughter of the blind physician who prescribed for him, Katharine Sims, whose father died and left her poor; but who had a voice, took to the stage, and became a great favorite, with the facility which is characteristic of heroines in this sort of book. A young man with a large nose and slight mustache falls in love with Katharine, but apparently she prefers the impoverished bachelor. Anyhow, she and the youth come to Chicago from New York on hearing that George Durant is ill and find *crêpe* on the door. "And they went in to the dead together. THE END."

A STUDY OF DEMOCRACY.

THE RELATIONS BETWEEN FREEDOM AND RESPONSIBILITY IN THE EVOLUTION OF DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT. By Arthur Twining Hadley, President of Yale University. Cloth, 175 pp. Price, $1 net. Charles Scribner's Sons.

"THE attempt to assume the privileges of freedom and disclaim its responsibilities is fatal to the nation which tolerates it." As this negative is worked out in President Hadley's small volume, it amounts to the denial that there is an absolute and unqualified right to freedom. The right to freedom is regarded rather "as something proportionate to a man's capacity to use his freedom for the benefit of the community." Freedom and responsibility are naturally inseparable. Democracy as a theory disappears in the practise wherever responsibility becomes an obscure fact, either as repudiated by those who claim to be free, or by such a distribution of the responsibility that it can not be certainly located and righteously administered. The practical working of democracy in American institutions is portrayed with clear logic and historical accuracy. President Hadley shows how party machinery has taken the crux of power and what are some of the results, concluding that our judiciary have, on the whole, stood most potently between the people and the classes, and saved us from the consequences of party rule by counteracting the class influences that otherwise would have controlled legislative sources.

ARTHUR TWINING HADLEY.

Freedom is considered in turn as a religious conception, a civil institution, a legal institution, and as a foundation for ethics. In a discussion of the limits of individual freedom, President Hadley makes it clear that the people, in the task of preserving the liberties we have gained, have the undeniable right to set bounds to trusts, monopolies, and all institutions that involve the notion that a man or corporation has only his or its own self-interest to serve. Forecasting the future, he intimates that the ultimate success of democracy depends upon the degree to which we may be able to bring to bear upon the forces of self-interest a disinterested public opinion, and bring the citizen to assume moral responsibility commensurate with the freedom he hopes to enjoy.

The book is general in its qualities and treatment, but this follows for the most part from the fact that it deals with great fundamentals of moral and political truth. Its principles are those of the sanest school

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of practical political economists, who, in many ways, are piercing below the mere war-cries and catch-words of the time to the real and abiding truths of the social organism and of political stability. They are views that, when they are understood, will make it extremely difficult to class their author with any of the parties or array him under any of the standards that are at the front in social and political conflicts. Yet his principles are those to which all parties and advocacies must come for judgment. He speaks a clear note of sanity in all the discord of tongues, and furnishes formative truth upon which democracy may be conserved, or from which it may be reconstructed wherever it seems to fail. The book is a commendable introduction to the study of the best social and political economy.

PRINCES OF ITALIAN POESY.

THE GREAT POETS OF ITALY. By Oscar Kuhns. With portraits. Cloth, 359 pp. Price, $2 net. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

BESIDES giving an adequate account of the master poets of Italy, this volume presents a connecting sketch of Italian literature. It is a convenient and satisfying manual, especially adapted to the needs of those who want to know something of this subject, but not too much. Dante's life, minor works, and "Divine Comedy" are treated at considerable length. Petrarch, Boccaccio, Ariosto, and Tasso are adequately presented. A chapter deals with the Renaissance, another with the decadence and revival of Italian literature, and still another with the nineteenth century.

Italy did not develop a literature of her own, properly so called, before the thirteenth century. The literary tradition of Rome persisting, all the Italian literature produced before that date, and much that was produced during the three succeeding centuries, was written in Latin. The springs of Italian national poetry took rise in Sicily, where the troubadour poets of Southern France were initiated in the Italian tongue. This school of poetry was continued in Middle Italy, especially in Tuscany.

The leader of this early Tuscan school, Guittone d'Arezzo, is "the direct literary ancestor of Dante and the first original Italian poet." The religious excitement of the thirteenth century, with its resultant *Laudi*, or religious hymns, and visionary excursions into the world beyond, prepared the way for Dante, in whom "are summed up all the various tendencies and characteristics of his predecessors and contemporaries."

Dante stands at the end of the medieval world. At the beginning of the Renaissance, the source of modern civilization, stands Petrarch. More than one historian has called him "the Columbus of a new intellectual world." Ample details of his life are known to us.

Boccaccio is of high importance, both as "the first great writer of prose and the founder of the modern novel." Dante's influence appears on almost every page of his poetry.

"The sixteenth century, or rather the first half of it, is the golden age of Italian literature, comparable to that of Augustus in Rome, of Louis XIV. in France, and of Queen Elizabeth in England." The great writers of the period are Boiardo, Ariosto, and Tasso. Boiardo, whose fame has been eclipsed by that of Ariosto, invented the romantic epic. The general theme of his "Orlando Innamorato" is the war between Charlemagne and the Saracens. Ariosto wrote comedies, satires, and "Orlando Furioso," his masterpiece. This vast work "reflects the age of the Renaissance as completely as the 'Divine Comedy' reflects the closing period of the Middle Ages," In Ariosto the literature of the Renaissance reached its zenith. Tasso stands at the beginning of the long period of decline. He gave Italy the regular epic, toward the end of the sixteenth century. His life was a tragedy of suffering, ending in madness.

After Tasso came a period of decadence, lasting for about two hundred years. The revival began with the end of Spanish rule in Italy, in 1748. The chief gain in the first period of awakening was in the field of the drama. In comedy, Goldoni's name stands out; in tragedy, that of Alfieri, "the founder of modern Italian tragedy," Alfieri's dramas gave a mighty impulse to the patriotic and national movement which made Italy a united Fatherland. Conspicuous among the patriotic writers of the time was Alessandro Manzoni, author of "I Promessi Sposi," one of the greatest novels ever written; and Giacomo Leopardi, conceded to be "the greatest poet of modern Italy" and pronounced by Matthew Arnold worthy to be "named with Milton and Dante." His life was a sad and weary pilgrimage; sadness is the dominant note of his poetry. His "Sappho's Last Song" has been called "the classic poem of pessimism in general."

Greatest of modern Italian poets since Leopardi is Gioscuè Carducci, since his twenty-fourth year professor in the University of Bologna. As poet, literary critic, and scholar he ranks in the first class, but is hardly a popular poet. His own countrymen accuse him of being obscure. He shows a deep, earnest love of nature and sings of the humbler forms of animal life. One of his best productions is a sonnet on the ox. Of the large number of poets of the newer generation in Italy, Professor Kuhns selects for mention Arturo Graf, who writes in pessimistic vein; Ada Negri, "who sings the song of the submerged classes," Gabrielle d'Annunzio (real name said to be Gaetano Rapagnetta), whose extraordinary gifts compel admiration, while his corrupt imagination excites disgust, and lastly Antonio Fogazzaro, a man of genius and upright life, who began as a poet, but is most widely known as a novelist and is "the real leader of Italian literature to-day."

HOW GREAT BRITONS SERVE THE STATE.

A HISTORY OF MODERN ENGLAND. By Herbert Paul. In five volumes, Vol. I., 450 pp., Vol. II., 446 pp. Price, $2.50 net per volume. The Macmillan Company.

MR. PAUL has combined the methods of the two rival schools into which English historians have long been divided. One of these schools lays stress upon the life of the people, recording their triumphs and their disasters, their rise from insignificance to sovereignty, even the things they wore and ate from decade to decade. The other school fixes its gaze on statesmanship and keeps us near the throne, introducing us chiefly to titled and magnificent personages. Mr. Paul goes to work in a way quite his own. To him the House of Commons is the mirror of modern England. A record of its proceedings is a chronicle of mankind. The atmosphere diffused by the two volumes before us is, therefore, very parliamentary.

The volumes are likewise of absorbing interest. The fact is due partly to the subject-matter, but mainly to Mr. Paul's qualifications. His intellectual interest in the making of modern England is of the liveliest kind, and he communicates that interest to his reader. His literary instinct is prodigious and his thorough scholarship sits gracefully upon him. He does not write in the popular journalist manner so conspicuous in Mr. McCarthy's "History of Our Own Times." Where Mr. McCarthy is genial and conversational Mr. Paul is serious but absorbing. He begins with Lord John Russell, in succession to Sir Robert Peel as Prime Minister in 1846, and the second volume ends with the close of the Palmerstonian era. More brilliant history we have not read. He characterizes a man in one searching sentence. His outline portraits of Napoleon III., of "Dizzy," of the Prince Consort, of each Prime Minister, are excellent. The account of the Crimean war and of the Indian mutiny must figure, we venture to predict, in many a future compilation of specimens of splendid English.

As Americans we are especially interested in what is said of Abraham Lincoln and the Civil War. The President's declaration of a state of blockade in Southern ports produced a situation which, as Mr. Paul well says, might have resulted in the permanent enmity of the two branches of the Anglo-Saxon race. The story is told with accuracy and self-restraint, and there is no trace of that half-comprehension of things American which mars the pages of some otherwise well-informed Englishmen. If there are serious blunders, they have escaped our perusal, tho we may note M'Lellan for McClellan.

A HANDY LITTLE HISTORY.

THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE. By Ripley Hitchcock. With illustrations and maps. Cloth, 349 pp. Price, $1.25. Ginn & Co.

THE chief merit of this little book, which is also its *raison d'être*, is that it gives in succinct and comprehensive form a continuous story of the discovery, acquisition, and earlier stages of the building of the West. Altho many general and sectional histories of America have been written, no single volume has hitherto embodied such a complete and coherent narrative as the present one of that vast portion of country lying between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains and containing an area of almost a million square miles. When it is considered that this great area has so developed and prospered that its taxable wealth to-day is more than four hundred times the $15,000,000 which the United States handed over to France in 1803 as its purchase price, and that it is divided into fourteen States and Territories inhabited by more than 15,000,000 people, it will readily be conceded that the subject is great enough to deserve a volume all to itself.

This story of the West is simply told. The author treats the subject in four parts. The first carries the history from the discovery of Columbus through the periods of Spanish and French ascendency and ends with a vivid account of the dramatic incidents which culminated in the Louisiana purchase. Then follows a condensed narrative of the wonderful expedition of Lewis and Clark, which the general reader will find a most convenient summary of the lengthy journals of the explorers.

The third division sketches the exploration of the West by such men as Pike, Hunt, and Fremont. Their journeys are graphically described, the trails and water-routes discussed, and something said of the American fur trade. The last section describes the building of the West and its characteristic types—the trapper, the soldier, the miner, and the cowboy. In addition there is a discussion of economic and political developments.

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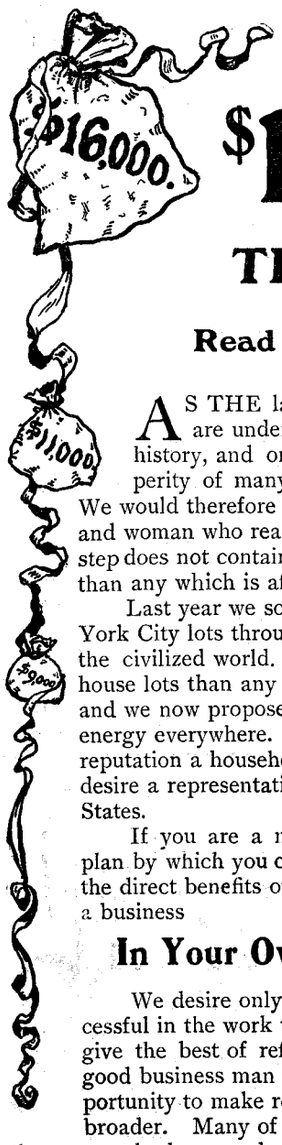

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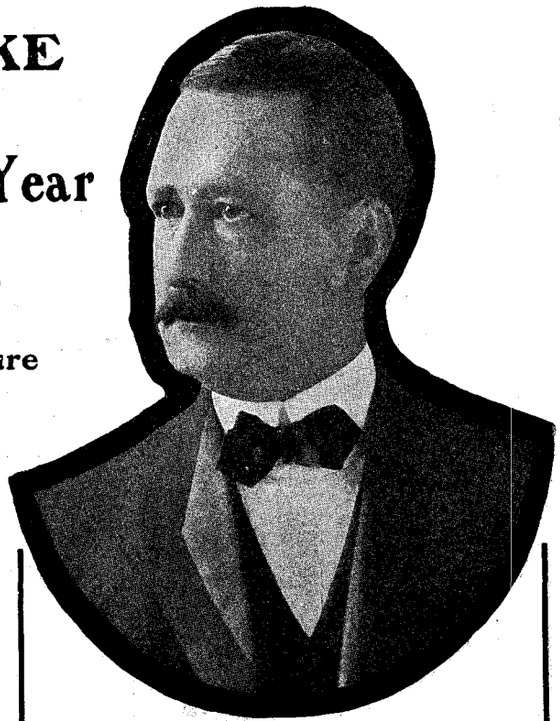

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MOBILE, ALA., September 1st, 1903

To whom it may concern:

This is to certify that fourteen months ago I accepted a position as Mobile agent for Wood, Harmon & Company's New York properties in connection with an active law practice. I did so only after an investigation extending over six months, convincing myself of the absolute responsibility of the firm and the remarkable character of their properties. My commissions in the past year have amounted to $16,561, and this amount of money has been made without in the least neglecting a general law practice and other institutional work with which I am connected.

While it is possible that all persons who attempt to sell lots for Wood, Harmon & Company might not succeed, yet I cannot conceive how any man who will thoroughly acquaint himself with the facts and put earnest and intelligent effort into his work can fail to do handsomely for himself, nor can I see why there are not hundreds who are sufficiently well-equipped to do at least as well as I. My faith in Wood, Harmon & Company and their properties may have been an important factor in my success, but it is certain the sale of New York real estate has been the easiest kind of work for me. Yours very truly,

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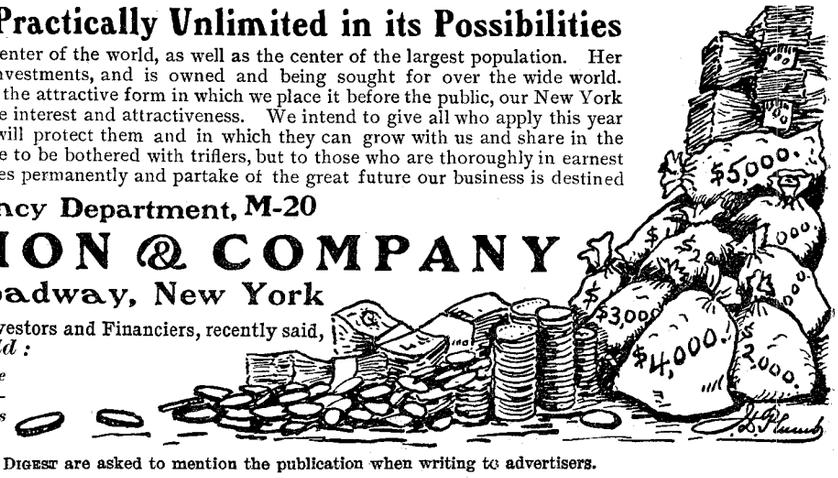

RUSSELL SAGE, one of the world's greatest Investors and Financiers, recently said, in an interview in the *New York World*:

"A man who buys real estate in any of the five boroughs—of course exercising average good judgment—has a fortune before him. BROOKLYN is growing at the rate of 75,000 people a year."

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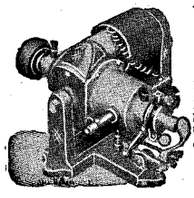

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"Heroes and Spies of the Civil War."—David Humphreys. (223 pp.; $1.50. The Neale Publishing Company.)

"The Fugitive."—Ezra S. Brudno. (392 pp.; $1.50. Doubleday Page & Co.)

"Henderson."—Rose E. Young. (189 pp.; $1.25. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)

"Violett."—Baroness von Hutten. (285 pp.; $1.50. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)

"The Oligarchy of Venice."—George B. McClellan. (216 pp.; $1.25 net. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)

"Anthracite Coal Communities."—Peter Roberts. (387 pp.; The Macmillan Company.)

"The Adventures of Elizabeth in Rügen."—By the author of "Elizabeth in her German Garden." (The Macmillan Company.)

"The Story of New Zealand."—Prof. Frank Parsons. Edited and published by C. F. Taylor, M.D., 1520 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, price, $3 net.

"Biographic Clinics."—George M. Gould. (P. Blakiston's Son & Co., Philadelphia.)

"Parsifal."—Richard Wagner. (Paper edition with English and German text. Oliver Ditson Company.)

"Twenty Piano Transcriptions."—Franz Liszt. (Oliver Ditson Company, $1.50.)

"Forty Songs by Johannes Brahms."—Edited by James Huneker. (Oliver Ditson Company, $2.50.)

"William Penn."—Augustus C. Buell. (368 pp.; $2.25 net. D. Appleton & Co.)

"The Man Roosevelt."—Francis E. Leupp. (341 pp.; $1.25 net. D. Appleton & Co.)

"James Oglethorpe,"—Harriet C. Cooper. (217 pp.; $1. net. D. Appleton & Co.)

"Woman's Work in Music."—Arthur Elson. (268 pp.; $1.60 net. L. C. Page & Co.)

"The Educational Theory of Immanuel Kant."—Edited by Edward F. Buchner. (J. B. Lippincott Company.)

"Love Affairs of Great Musicians."—Rupert Hughes. (2 volumes, 611 pp.; price $3.20. L. C. Page & Co.)

"American Socialism."—O. D. Jones. (Published by the author at Edina, Mo., paper $0.25.)

"Reed Notes."—Blanche M. Burbank. (A. M. Robertson, San Francisco.)

"The City of Is and Other Poems."—Frederick Milton Willis. (The Mercury Press, San Francisco, $1.)

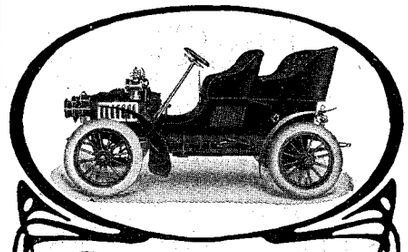
"The Grave."—A poem by Robert Blair. New Edition. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.25.)

CURRENT POETRY.

Her Coming.

By EMERY POTTLE.

To-day I met her—Spring—
Tender, rapturous, sweet-lipped thing!
I kissed her eyes and she smiled again,
Smiled through her tears as sunlit rain.
I've walked with her all this wondrous day
Whispering secrets, lover-way;
She knows the pain of my Winter heart,
Prisoned in grim town walls, apart
From the riotous, vagabond god, young Pan,
Whose child I've been since the world began;



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Knows how my fretted spirit cried
For upland hopes, green spaces wide,
I laid my head on her perfumed breast,
Where the early blossoms cling soft-pressed,
And the sky seemed set with violets—
Oh, Love remembers and Love forgets.

Could you not hear her—Spring—
Bidding the homesick birds to sing?
You did not see her face, you say?
The birds were mute, the skies were gray?
Poor holden sense!—She called to me
Till I thrilled with passionate ecstasy.

To-day I met her—Spring—
Wild, alluring, flower-eyed thing!

—From *Smart Set*.

To Him.

By Ethel M. Kelley.

You, whom mine eyes have never seen, are where?
You are my own in God's most sacred sight.
Your voice cries out to me across the night.
I feel your heart-throbs beating on the air.

The little white guest-chamber of my heart
Is spread for you; you only have the key.
It holdeth that which no man else may see—
A shrine to you, where pray I, far apart.

Life has not come to me in gracious guise,
Nor fingered over oft the joyous chord
Upon my soul strings, that for you, my lord,
Will sound to greet the laughter in your eyes.

It was to make me wise for loving you,
And strong to struggle through your hours of wo;
It was to make me wise to say, "I know,
I understand, for I have suffered too!"

Somewhere a pillow dimples to your cheek,
To-night, somewhere, your breath falls on the air;
Still must I wait till God reveal me where,
Still must my heart be silent till you speak.

Oh, hasten, hasten! find the path to me!
The horror of your coming overlate
Is strong within me—lest you find the gate
Spring shut, and, loitering, have lost the key;

Or should some careless morning on you shine,
When life has donned a wanton gypsy guise,
And love looks out from some fair woman's eyes
And wrests that from you that is mine, is mine!

I doubt you not, my lord, save as I doubt
The manhood of the world; impatiently
You men look out from eager eyes to see
The hour-glass sands drip slowly, slowly out.

And sometimes, maddened by the day's dull tale,
You shred your destinies ere scarce the woof
Is on the loom, and then, with loud reproof,
You blame your God who let your weaving fail.

But I can teach you patience. I must ask
So many paths your hand to guide me through.
But in the waiting times to sit with you
And guard you from yourself—this is my task.

And if you should not find me—not to know
Your foot upon the stair, while I shall live,
Not to bestow the gift I have to give—
I wonder if my heart could bear it so!

. . . . . .

Oh, hasten, hasten! find the path to me!
I am a woman, I can only wait.
Somewhere in God's great world you are my mate,
My lord, my king; you only have the key!

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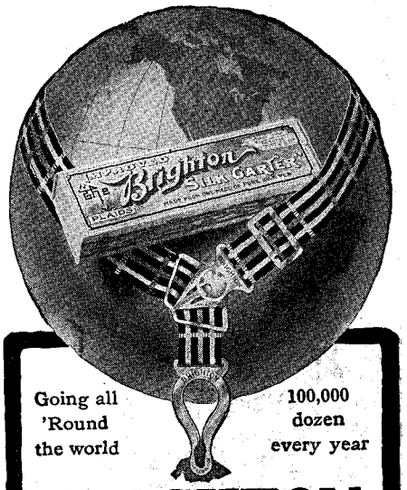

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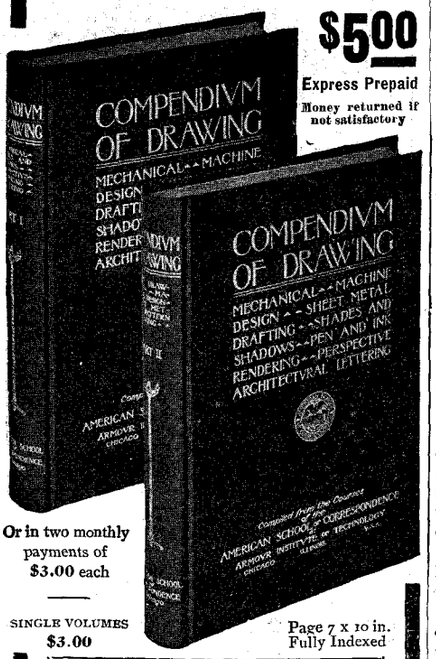

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PERSONALS.

Anecdotes of Senator Hanna.—At the time of the death of Senator Hanna, many stories illustrative of his pluck, generosity, honesty, and optimism were going the rounds. For a man who played so large a part in the nation's affairs during the last seven or eight years, says the New York *Tribune*, it was remarkable how few there were who had anything but praise for his deeds. His proudest achievement, in Mr. Hanna's own estimation, was the part he took in McKinley's election.

"About two years ago—not quite that long," he said near the end of 1896 before the Union Club of Cleveland, "I began my work of love and devotion to our chief. Two years ago I took from him my inspiration. When he laid upon me that confidence and said to me, 'My friend, I trust you with my future,' he also said, 'Mark, there are some things I will not do to be President of the United States, and I leave my honor in your hands.' I embarked on that duty with a full heart for a man whom I loved, because I had learned to respect and honor him. It was a mission of love, inspired by that noble character which has no peer in this world. When I took that charge of McKinley's honor I swore to my Maker that I would return it unsullied. And when I returned from that memorable convention, proud and satisfied with the work his friends had done, I went to Canton and laid my report at the feet of my chieftain, and I said to him: 'McKinley, I have not forgotten the trust, and I bring it back without a blot and not a single promise to redeem.' I think I have a right to feel proud of that, because in the succession of the administration, from Lincoln's time to the present era, no man ever enjoyed that privilege before."

"Remember you? Of course, I remember you. Men in politics who keep their words are so scarce that when I find one I do not forget him."

These words were spoken by Roscoe Conkling, of New York, to Mr. Hanna when they met in a national convention. The explanation was a very good index to the success that had attended the junior Ohio Senator in all his work—business, social, and political. He had always kept his word.

Conkling's remark brought to Mr. Hanna's mind their last previous meeting ten years before out in Ohio during the Garfield campaign. General Garfield was then at Mentor, a little town some thirty miles from Cleveland. Mr. Hanna, who was even then somewhat of a figure in state politics, was very desirous of bringing about an interview between the candidate and Conkling. "I am afraid I'll not have time," said Conkling, as they stood in the Cleveland station. "I must be back here at six o'clock to catch the New York train."

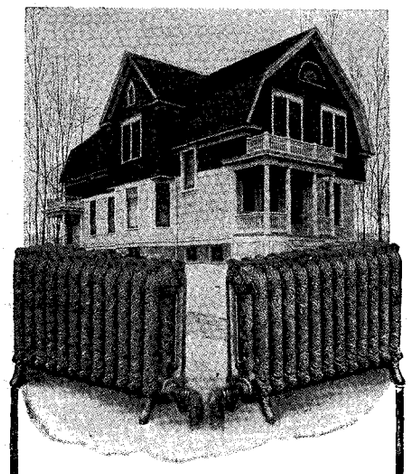
"I'll bring you back here at six," said Mr. Hanna.

Very much against Conkling's better judgment they took the little accommodation train that made its irregular way at irregular intervals to Mentor. The matter that Mr. Hanna was so solicitous about was satisfactorily adjusted, and they got back to the Mentor station from the Garfield home at about 5:15 o'clock. The train was due in five minutes, but, as it was a slow one, there seemed the very greatest likelihood in the world that it would never get back to Cleveland in time to allow the Senator to make the New York connection. Mr. Hanna, however, was not at all put out, and, in spite of the fretting of the New York Senator, preserved his good nature and hopefulness. As soon as the train drew in, on time for a wonder, Mr. Hanna ran up to the locomotive and jumped into the cab. Slipping a bill of goodly size into the engineer's hand, he exclaimed: "Here; we've got to get into Cleveland before six o'clock. If you don't do it, I'll throw you into the lake."

The engineer was not thrown into Lake Erie. Senator Conkling had plenty of time to catch his train for New York, and for ten years thereafter preserved a warm corner in his heart for the determined Ohioan.

His Aim.—SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHER: "Who loves everybody, Willy?"

WILLY: "My pa does, cos he is trying to get into the town council."—*Tit-Bits.*



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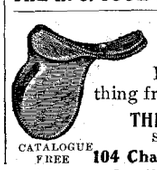

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Current Events.

Foreign.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

February 15.—Three Russian torpedo-boats patrolling the harbor at Port Arthur are reported sunk by fire from the Russian forts, the gunners mistaking them for Japanese vessels. Admiral Alexeieff releases the neutral merchant vessel detained at Port Arthur. Advices from Chee-Foo say that eleven Russian vessels were damaged in the engagements of February 8-9. Japan is said to have 300,000 troops ready for active service.

February 16.—Six hundred Russian soldiers are frozen to death in a snow-storm in a march across Lake Baikal. The Russian cruiser *Boyarin* is destroyed on the 13th with 200 officers and men on board, by accidentally striking a submarine mine in the harbor of Port Arthur.

The new Japanese cruisers *Nisshin* and *Kasuga*, brought from Argentine, arrive at Port Yokosuka. Japanese are reported repulsed near New-Chwang, after a skirmish in which 150 Japanese are taken prisoners and 70 Russians are killed. 120,000 Japanese troops have been landed in Korea, 80,000 of which are extended south of the Yalu River.

February 17.—Details of another Japanese attack off Port Arthur on February 15 are received; only two destroyers were engaged, and they attacked separately. Two Russian vessels were torpedoed. 36,000 Japanese troops sail for the west coast of Korea.

February 18.—It is reported from St. Petersburg that the Japanese fleet made another attack on Port Arthur on February 16, to cover a landing of Japanese troops at Dalny, and was repulsed. 2,000 Russians occupy the Korean town of Wiju, on the south side of the Yalu River, where the first land battle is expected. Japanese cruisers capture the Russian steamships *Kolik* and *Bovrik* outside of Port Arthur. Russian War Minister Kuropatkin is sent to the Far East to direct land operations under Alexeieff.

February 19.—Latest reports on the battle of Chemulpo, when the Russian ships *Variag* and *Korietz* were destroyed, say that a Japanese cruiser and a torpedo-boat destroyer were sunk. Russia replies, accepting the terms of the Hay note as to recognition of the neutrality of China, with a reservation as to freedom of military operations in Manchuria.

February 20.—Port Arthur despatches indicate that preparations are being made for a long siege. It is reported that Cossacks routed a Japanese scouting party eighteen miles below Wiju, on the Yellow River.

February 21.—The Vladivostock squadron is again reported off the coast of Japan. Rumors of land fighting are rife. Russian forces in Manchuria are reported to be acting entirely on the defensive.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

February 15.—The $35,000,000 Cuban loan is placed by Speyer & Co., of New York, with an American and foreign syndicate.

February 16.—Denmark enters into a treaty of arbitration with Holland.

February 17.—Taking advantage of Russia's preoccupation in the Far East, Turkey is said to be preparing to make war on Bulgaria. She has addressed a note to the Powers setting forth Bulgaria's constant hostility toward Turkey. Twenty thousand Albanians defeat Turkish troops near Diakova.

American war-ships bombard the Dominican insurgents at Pa-Jarito, near Santo Domingo, and then land marines.

February 18.—W. I. Buchanan, United States Minister to Panama, resigns.

February 21.—Marines and sailors from the United States ships *Columbia* and *Newark* were landed in Santo Domingo on February 12 after the vessels had bombarded a camp of insurgents.

Domestic.

CONGRESS.

February 15.—*Senate:* An agreement to take a vote on the Panama Canal treaty on February 23 is reached. The bill to pay $200,000 to ex-Queen Liliuokalani of Hawaii is defeated.

House: Representative Shafroth, of Colorado, voluntarily gives up his seat, having discovered that his election was tainted with fraud.

February 16.—*Senate:* Arrangements are made for the official funeral of Senator Hanna, and the Senate adjourns out of respect to his memory.

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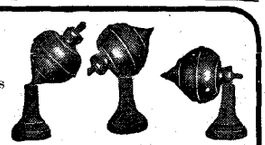

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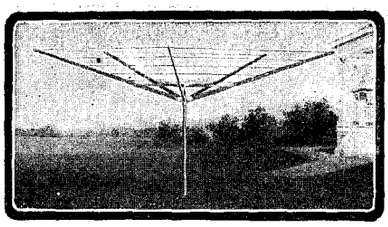

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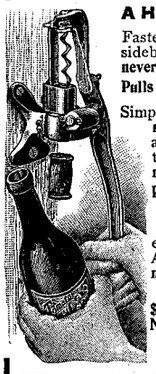

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House: Conference report on the Urgent Deficiency bill is accepted.

February 18.—*Senate:* Senator Spooner, of Wisconsin, speaks on the Panama question, defending the President's policy.

House: The Fortifications Appropriation bill is passed.

February 19th.—*House:* Consideration of the Naval Appropriation bill is begun.

February 20.—*Senate:* Senators Spooner of Wisconsin, Morgan of Alabama, and Money of Mississippi speak on the Panama Canal Treaty, Mr. Spooner defending the course of President Roosevelt.

House: Debate on the Naval Appropriation bill is continued.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

February 15.—Senator Hanna dies in Washington.

February 17.—Funeral services for Senator Hanna are held in the Senate Chamber in the presence of a notable gathering including President Roosevelt.

Louisiana State Republican convention indorses President Roosevelt, and pledges support to him for the nomination.

February 18.—Ex-President Cleveland issues a call to the Democratic party, declaring that the Democrats have an opportunity to win in the next election, but there must be a return to the old-party principles. He arraigns the Administration's Panama policy.

February 19th.—Senator Hanna is buried in Cleveland.

February 20.—Perry S. Heath resigns the secretaryship of the Republican National Committee.

W. J. Davis, manager of the Iroquois Theater, is indicted in Chicago for manslaughter, as were also the business manager and the stage carpenter. Two city officials are indicted for neglect of duty in connection with the fire.

February 21.—The report of Consul-General Skinner of his recent mission to Abyssinia is made public.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

Not to be Blamed.—HE: "A self-made man is common enough; but we never hear of a self-made woman."

SHE: "Considering the kind of article the men who are in the self-making business turn out, you can hardly blame the women for not taking it up."—*Tit-Bits.*

Time for Forbearance.—DAUGHTER: "Maw, I want you to stop bossing paw, until after I get married."

MOTHER: "Why, I should like to know?"

DAUGHTER: "Just as quick as I get a little bit intimate with a young man, they begin to ask if I take after you."—New York *Weekly.*

A Condition, Not a Theory.—FAT MAN (timidly): "Little boy, is the ice safe to-day?"

BOY: "Yes sir—if you skate fast enough."—*Life.*

Something Like Shooting.—A Yankee officer was bragging about the crack shots in his corps.

"Oh, that's nothing to the way we shoot," said another. "I belonged to a company of 100 men, and every week we used to go out to practise. The cap'n would draw us up in single file and set a cider-barrel rolling down hill. Each man took a shot at the bunghole as it turned up."

"Well?" asked the civilian.

"Oh," said the narrator, "then the barrel was examined, and if there was a shot found that didn't go into the bunghole the man that fired it was expelled. I've belonged to the company ten years, and there ain't been nobody expelled yet."—*Tit-Bits.*

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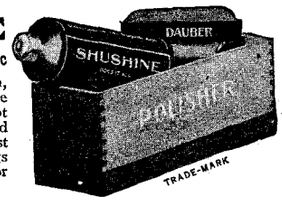

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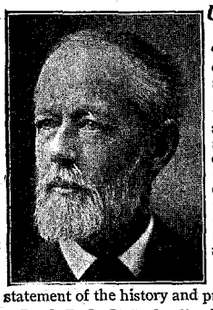

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The Boston Transcript: "Again the vexed question of the relations between science and religion is the subject of a book, but this time the treatment is from the side of the thoroughgoing scientist. Prof. Rice has devoted his life to science, yet is no less a stanch upholder of the Christian faith. **From such a man we may expect a fair statement** of both sides of the question, and we are not disappointed in examining this volume, which is a clear, succinct statement of the history and present status of the case."

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Western Christian Advocate: "Dr. Rice has furnished a work to quicken one's intellect, awaken thought, provoke questioning and induce discussion."

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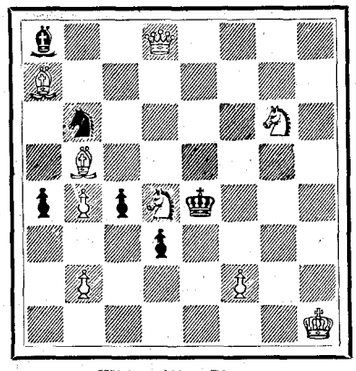
Problem 908.

By G. HEATHCOTE.

First Prize, *Kingstown Society* Tourney.

Black Six Pieces.



White Nine Pieces.

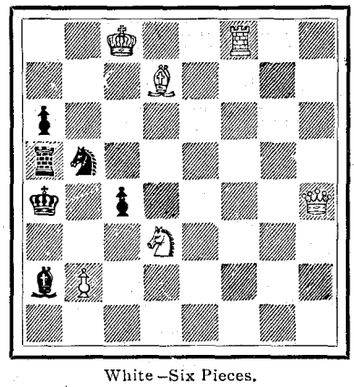
b2Q4; B7; 1s4S1; 1B6; pPpSk3; 3P4; 1P3P2; 7K.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 909.

By Dr. O. BLUMENTHAL.

Black—Six Pieces.



White—Six Pieces.

2K2R2; 3B4; p7; rs6; k1p4Q; 3S4; bP6; 8.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 903. Key-move: Kt—Kt 2.

No. 903.

1. Q—R 3 / K—K 6	2. P—Q 4, dis. ch / K—B 5	3. Q—B sq, mate
	2. ..... / K x P	3. Kt—B 3, mate
1. ..... / K—K 4	2. P—Q 4 ch / K x Kt	3. Q x P, mate
	2. ..... / P x P	3. Q x P(Kt 6), mate
1. ..... / P—B 5	2. Kt—K 2 ch / K—K 4	3. P—Q 4, mate
	2. ..... / K—K 6	3. P x P, mate

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W.

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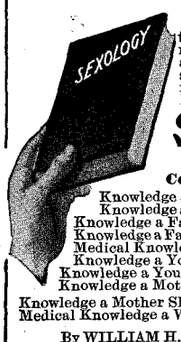

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Comments (903): "Charming"—M. M.; "The way the 'check' is offered and frustrated is clever"—G. D.; "Refreshingly original"—F. S. F.; "A dainty tit-bit"—R. O'C.; "Very good, indeed"—J. E. W.; "Strong, complete, good"—J. H. C.; "Very fine"—"23"; "Strong and most ingenious"—W. R. C.

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In addition to those reported, W. R. C. got 896; L. Goldmark, Patterson, N. J., 898 and 900; A. H., Newton Center Mass., 898; W. T. St. A., 899; H. J. Bothe, Baltimore, 900; F. S. Hesseltine, Boston, 900 and 901; G. P., 898, 900, 901; H. M. Leggett, Oroville, Cal, 901.

In the Lasker-Loman game, Black wins by R—K R 5: This stops White from Queening the P on R7, and Black's Q-side Pawns must win.

An Interesting "Evans."

Played in the recent festival of the Hastings and St. Leonard's Club. Marshall and Dobell (white) against Blackburn and Mannington.

White.	*Black.*	*White.*	*Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	15 K Kt—Kt 4	Q—Kt 3
2 K Kt—B 3	Kt—Q B 3	16 Q—Kt 3	Kt x B
3 B—B 4	B—B 4	17 P x Kt	Kt—R 4
4 P—Q Kt 4	B x Kt P	18 Q—Kt 5	P—R 3 (d)
5 P—B 3	B—R 4	19 Q—K 2	B x P
6 Castles (a)	P—Q 3	20 Kt x K P	Q—K 5
7 P—Q 4	B—Kt 3 (b)	21 P—Q B 4	Q x Kt (K 4)
8 P x P	P x P	22 P x B	R x P
9 Q Kt—Q 2 (c)	Q—B 3	23 B—Kt 2	Q—K 5
10 B—Q 5	K Kt—K 2	24 Q R—Q sq	R—K Kt 4
11 P—K R 3	P—K R 3	25 Q—Q 3	Q x Q
12 Kt—B 4	Castles	26 R x Q	R—K sq
13 Kt—R 2	R—Q sq	27 R—B sq	B x Kt
14 Kt—K 3	B—K 3	28 P x B	Kt—B 3 (e)
		And Black won.	

Notes from The Leeds Mercury.

(a) Mason remarks: "Many experts, most probably the majority, are of the opinion that the Q P should be advanced before Castling. Mr. Ranken, also, advises it in *The British Chess Magazine* and adds, moreover, that it avoids the "Lasker Defense."

(b) This makes Black safe, but lacks enterprise; presently all traces of the opening's having been an Evans are lost—all the romance of the Evans is gone.

(c) White should have played 9 P x P, followed by the exchange of Queens and the regaining of the Gambit Pawn. By the present procedure, White makes Black a present of the Pawn.

(d) Black wins another Pawn shortly now and leaves his opponents no chance to recover.

(e) White is two Pawns minus and his remaining Pawns are scattered, hence his fight is now but a hopeless, up-hill one. This is the result mainly of the mistaken chivalry of White's ninth move.

A Russian Cause Celebre.

The British Chess Magazine publishes the following game, which appeared originally in the *Novoye Vremya*, with notes by M. Tschigorin. A prize of 100 rubles was offered for the most brilliant Ruy Lopez, in the last National Tournament. The charge is now made that Messrs. Yurevitch

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and Lebedieff manufactured this game, and a libel-suit may result:

Ruy Lopez.

M. YUREVITCH. *White.*	M. LEBEDIEFF. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3
3 B—Kt 5	P—B 4
4 P—Q 4	K P x P
5 P—K 5	B—Kt 5 ch
6 P—B 3	P x P
7 P x P	B—K 2

The opening of the coming "brilliant" game was obligingly shown to me some few days before it was "played."

8 Q—Q 5	Kt—R 3
9 B x K Kt	P x B
10 P—K Kt 4	.....

Who would take it into his head to make such an absurd sacrifice of a P and then of a Kt?

10	P x P
11 Q Kt—Q 2	P x Kt
12 Kt—K 4	P—Q 3

The uselessness of White's sacrifice of the Kt becomes palpable if 12.., B—Kt 4 M. Lebedieff moved 12.., P—Q 3 with the evident purpose of weaking his Kt's defense. Without this move it would have been impossible to carry out the "brilliant" combination mutually planned.

13 K R—Kt sq	B—Kt 4

It would not have "profited" M. Lebedieff to play 13.., B—B 4, and allow the continuation: 14 R—Kt 8 ch (14 P x P, B x Kt) R x R; 15 Q x R ch, K—Q 2; 16 Kt—B 5 ch, K—Q B sq; because, you see, it would have led to the defeat of his "opponent."

14 Kt x B	.....

M. Yurevitch had thoroughly weighed in his mind that if he won the game by the combination 14 P—R 4, B x P; 15 R—Kt 7, R B sq; 16 P x P (threatening Q—R 5 ch, and also B x Kt ch), he must lose all hope of the "brilliancy" prize. White could also win by playing 14 P x P; but for the same reason, such a simple victory as this did not enter into the calculations of the not-friendly friends.

14	P x Kt
15 Castles	P—Q R 3

And now by the move 15.., B—B 4, Black could have won the game. If 16 P x P (or 16 R—K sq, K—B sq) then Q—B 3 and, by compelling White to defend himself from mate (Q x P), Black would gain the time necessary to enable him to defend himself from any form of attack whatever. If, for example, 17 B x Kt ch, P x B; 18 Q x P ch, K—B 2; 19 Q x P ch, K—Kt 3; 20 P—Q 7, and Black could sacrifice a Rook, playing K R—Q B sq.

16 P x P	Q x P

I see no reason why Black should not have taken the B or the P with P. Even by playing 16.., Q—B 3; 17 P—B 7 ch, B x P; 18 Q x B, K—B sq, Black would not have lost.

17 K R—K sq ch	.....

This is the way the game is continued according to M. Lebedieff's note of it. I made a copy of M. Yurevitch's score-sheet which was given into the members of the Committee immediately on the conclusion of the game. Either I copied it erroneously, or M. Yurevitch wrongly put down the following combination: 17 Q x P, Q—R 6 ch; 18 K—Kt sq, Q x B P; however, it does not alter the essentials of the game.

17	K—B sq
18 Q x P	Q—R 6 ch
19 K—Kt sq	Q x B P
20 R—Q 8 ch	.....

Overlooking, in the pursuit of brilliancy, the mate in four, beginning Q—B 4 ch.

20	K—B 2

If 20.., Kt x R; then 21 Q—K 7 ch and 22 R—Kt sq ch. The only sound sacrifice in the whole course of the game.

21 Q—B 4 ch	Q—B 3
22 B—B 4 ch	K—Kt 3
23 R—Kt sq ch	K—R 4
24 B—B 7 ch	Resigns.

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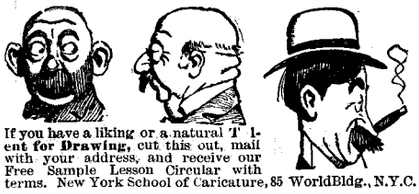

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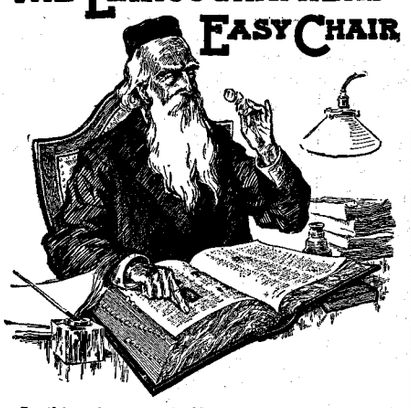

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

"D. W. B.," Westfield, Pa.—"I have come across in my reading the phrase *Hippocratic Oath*. Can you tell me its precise meaning, also whether the practise of taking this oath prevails to-day?"

The *Hippocratic Oath* is an oath said to have been administered by Hippocrates to his disciples binding them to work to relieve illness without regard to time or expectation of reward.

The exact wording of the original oath is given in Littré, "Œuvres d'Hippocrate," vol. 4, pp. 628-632. The *Hippocratic Oath* as administered by the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York reads, verbatim, as follows:

"You do solemnly swear each man by whatever he holds most sacred that you will be loyal to the profession of medicine, and just and generous to its members, that you will lead good lives and practise your art in uprightness and honor, that into whatsoever house you shall enter it shall be for the good of the sick to the utmost of your power, you holding yourself far aloof from wrong, from corruption, from the tempting of others to vice; that you will exercise your art solely for the cure of your patients and will give no drug, perform no operation for a criminal purpose even if solicited, far less suggest it; that whatsoever you shall see or hear of the lives of men which is not fitting to be spoken, you will keep inviolably secret. These things do you swear."

The practise of taking the oath still prevails.

"F. A. C.," Philadelphia, Pa.—"A few days ago I used the word *demoted* as an antonym for *promoted* in referring to a case where two employees exchanged positions, one being promoted, the other demoted. The correctness of this word having been questioned, I consulted Webster's and the Century Dictionaries and could not find such a word. I am of the opinion that the word is being used now more or less and beg to inquire if you can enlighten me on the subject."

Demote as opposed to *promote* has been in use locally in the United States for more than ten years. It is defined in the Standard Dictionary as follows: "**demote,** v. [Local, U. S.] To reduce to a lower class or grade: applied to school-children, and opposed to *promote*."

"E. Y.," Pittsfield, Ill.—The correct pronunciation of *lese-majesty* is "leez-madge'es-ty." The French pronunciation sometimes heard in this country is "layz-maj's-tay" (the "a" in *maj* being the equivalent of "a" in *at*).

"D. A. G.," Jersey City.—"Is there any authority for pronouncing *solder* as if the letter *l* in the word were silent? If so, will you kindly state it?"

In the United States the "l" in *solder* is not pronounced. The pronunciation sod'er has the support of the Standard Dictionary and that of 33 members of its Committee of fifty-seven on Disputed Pronunciations. The other American dictionaries, excepting that of Worcester, also give sod'er as the preferred form. In England the word is usually pronounced sol'der, the "l" being sounded.

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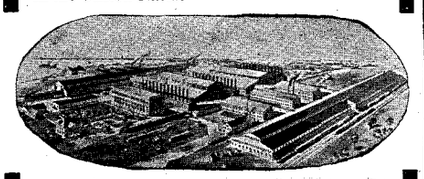

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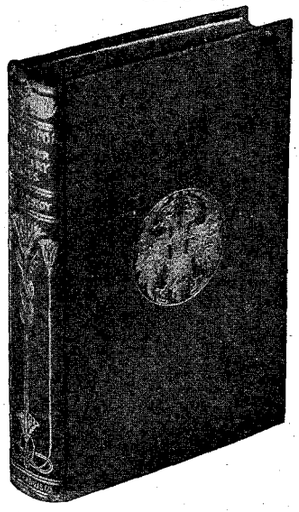

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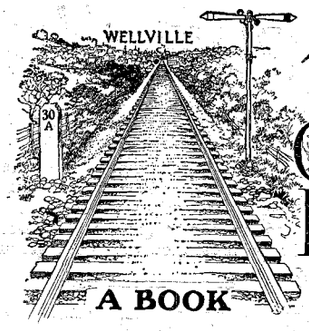

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